The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4362. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Condolence Meeting of Confederate Bondholders.

Curious Theories of Federal Liability for the Debt.

Great Stock Jobbing Enterprise in Our Funds.

They Have "Official" News that We Must Make Another Loan.

Committal Without Bail of Fenian Leaders in Ireland.

Bad Condition of the Wheat Crop in England.

THE CATTLE DISEASE STILL RAGING.

The Excitement About the Cholera Fading Out.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The Eulenburg Murder, &c.—Terrible Fire at Stamboul—Two Thousand Five Hundred Houses Burned.

CONSOLS, 90—FIVE-TWENTIES, 68 TO 68 1-2.

The Inman steamer *City of Boston*, Capt. KENNEDY, which left Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th, and Queenstown on the 7th inst., arrived here last evening.

The steamer *Erin* left Liverpool for New-York also on the 6th inst.

The *Moravian* arrived off Londonderry at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 4th inst., and reached Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 5th.

The *Circassian*, from New-York, arrived off Southampton on the afternoon of the 3d of September.

The *City of Cork* reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 6th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

A meeting of the holders of the Seven per Cent. Cotton Loan Bonds, of the Confederate States, was held yesterday, (Sept. 14) at the London Tavern, "to consider their altered position, now that the Government of the United States has become the *de facto* government of the Confederate States, and if deemed expedient to appoint a committee to protect their rights and interests, and generally to take such steps as may be thought advisable.

Admiral Sir P. WALLACE was voted to the chair, and having opened the business,

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, of the firm of TERRELL, CHAMBERLAIN & BLAKE, who, as solicitors to several of the bondholders, had called the meeting, stated that he was not in a position at that moment to lay before the bondholders the result of any investigation which had been instituted as to the legal rights of the bondholders, that being a question which the committee, if appointed, would have to consider and determine. It was, however, a question for the meeting to say whether it was worth while considering or not. The real question for their consideration was whether the bonds they held were worth the paper they were written on, or the price they had given for them, or their nominal amount, or any other amount. [Hear, hear.] Any one who looked at the matter in a purely legal and international point of view would see that there were questions of the highest moment and the gravest character involved in this loan. First, they had to ascertain whether the contractors, Messrs. EMILE ERLANGER & Co., of Paris, or their agents here, Messrs. SCHROEDER, had money in hand to pay the coupons now due. [Hear, hear.] He had no official communication to make on the subject, but he had heard that there was a sum of money in hand which, if the parties holding it could be properly indemnified, might be made applicable to the payment of the interest of the loan to some extent, but what the amount was he did not know. This, however, was one of the points to be inquired into if a committee were appointed. The conduct of the contractors by whom the loan was originally issued was another grave question, to which he would only further allude by saying that it might be found advisable for the bondholders to ascertain what were the arrangements made with the contractors by the parties for whose benefit the money was raised, for bringing out the loan at the price at which it was issued, and what arrangements were made to protect the interests of the subscribers. Another question to be inquired into was, whether the Confederate States had any property whatever on which the bondholders might be considered to have a preferential lien as against the Federal Government, which had taken possession of the whole of the property of the late Confederate Government and the Confederate States. This was a very important question, and one that would require careful investigation, for there might be property in England or on the continent upon which the bondholders might be legally held to have the first claim. Upon this point he might just allude to the decision of Vice-Chancellor WOOD in the case of the "United States against Prioli," in which the court upheld the right of Messrs. PRIOLI to a loan of 20,000*l*. upon certain cotton that had been consigned to this country from the Confederate States against the attempt of the Federal Government to defeat it, and this decision of Vice-Chancellor WOOD was, he believed, universally admitted to be good law. Another question was as to the liability of each State forming the Confederate States to its fair proportion of the liability; and then as to the liability of the Federal Government, which had taken possession of the property of those Confederate States and the property of the Confederate Government, to discharge the debts which attached to the property. He had hoped to lay before the meeting the opinion of one of the most able Queen's Counsel upon this point, but although, owing to the absence of that learned gentleman from town, and other circumstances, he had not received his written opinion, he was authorized to state that having given the matter the gravest consideration, the learned counsel to whom he alluded was prepared to advise that the several States which formed the late Confederate Government were all of them sovereign and individual States, and as such were each liable for their proportionate share of this loan. (Hear, hear.) And further, that looking at the Federal Constitution of the United States, the Confederates had not forfeited, nor could they forfeit, their individual and sovereign rights—that they could not be considered to have been in such a state of rebellion as to make the loan void, and that the Federal Government as a *de facto* government, having taken possession of another *de facto* government was morally and according to all international law legally bound to take this loan upon itself. He (Mr. CHAMBERLAIN) would not attempt to argue the question, nor to give his own impressions upon it one way or the other. He was not a bondholder, and therefore not personally interested. He was merely the agent of a number of gentlemen who were bondholders to a considerable extent, and who considered that these questions ought to be looked into, and they thought it might be well to appoint a committee to investigate and consider them. He ought to add that he had received several letters from bondholders to a large amount, who did not wish their names to be known in connexion with this loan, urging the appointment of such a committee, and with this explanation he begged to leave the matter in the hands of the meeting.

Mr. WELLS inquired if any representative of Messrs. ERLANGER, or Messrs. SCHROEDER, their agents, who issued the bonds, was present.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN was not aware. He had applied to Messrs. SCHROEDER to allow him to see the contract, but he had not yet succeeded. He had also applied to Messrs. ERLANGER, the contractors at Paris, but as yet he had not had the facilities afforded him which he required. He had, however, no reason to suppose that if a committee were appointed, Messrs. ERLANGER or Messrs. SCHROEDER would withhold from them the fullest information.

Mr. GREEN thought good ground had been shown for the appointment of a committee, but suggested that a representation should be made to the President of the United States and to Mr. SEWARD of the position of the bondholders and of the justice and policy of the Federal Government taking the debt upon itself. ("Oh," and a laugh.) If there were any money in the hands of the agents, it ought to be divided amongst the bondholders in payment, so far as it would go, of the interest.

Mr. S. HEREPATH observed that the only claim they could have upon the Federal Government was in respect of the property seized by them which was hypothecated to the payment of this loan. To that extent, no doubt, they had an equitable claim; but it was not reasonable to suppose that the Federal Government would hold itself liable for more. Their claim was against the States for whose use the money had been raised, and upon the property belonging to those States which had fallen into the hands of the Federal Government.

Mr. JOSEPH thought they ought to have information as to the terms of the contract, the parties to the contract, and the parties by whom the money to meet the dividends had been paid. These things could be ascertained more readily by a committee than by a large body of shareholders, and therefore he likewise supported Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's suggestion.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN had prepared a resolution, which would test the feeling of the meeting upon the subject. It was to the effect that, considering the position in which the subscribers to the seven per cent. cotton loan of the late Confederate States were placed, it was advisable that a committee should be formed to investigate the rights and claims of the bondholders, and take such steps to protect and enforce the same as might be deemed expedient. His own opinion was that the Federal Government must be looked upon as an independent State conquering another independent State and therefore internationally and morally bound to take upon itself the liabilities of the conquered State. According to the Constitution of the United States there were means of trying the question as to the lien of the bondholders upon the property hypothecated to the payment of the debt, and which had been since seized by the Federal Government; but whether a bondholder would have a chance of establishing his claim in a United States court of law he was not prepared to say. This, however, would be a question for the committee to consider.

A bondholder expressed regret that the contractors, or the agents, Messrs. SCHROEDER, who had profited largely by the transaction, had not volunteered information and assistance, but he trusted that they would aid the committee when it was formed as far as they could. He agreed with Mr. HEREPATH that they must look to the Confederate States rather than to the Federal Government. He objected to eating humble pie or buttering over the Federal Government. These Southern States would want money at some future time, and they would find it to their interest to pay this debt which, spread over them all, amounted to a mere nothing.

Other bondholders contended for the liability of the Federal Government to the debt, on the ground that they had conquered a confederation of independent and sovereign States, not a number of independent States fighting in rebellion. It was urged that the bondholders had at least an equitable lien upon all the cotton which had been seized by the Federals, and so for as that would go, the Federal Government were in law and in equity bound to satisfy the claims of the bondholders.

Mr. SEBAG questioned the policy of naming the committee at that time, seeing that so many of the bondholders whom it might be desirable to appoint upon it were out of town, while others, from natural disinclination or timidity, were absent. He recommended, in dealing with the subject, a policy of conciliation and good nature mixed with some little confidence. He proposed that they should adjourn the meeting for a fortnight, and then, the matter having been in the meanwhile ventilated, they might appoint the committee.

Mr. HERAPATH seconded this proposal.

Mr. GREEN, on the other hand, insisted upon the importance of appointing a committee at once, otherwise there would be no responsible or authorized body to see the contractors and agents, and to act on behalf of the bondholders. Delays were always dangerous in matters of this kind.

A conversational discussion of some length ensued, the result of which was that the resolution suggested by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN was carried, and the meeting was adjourned to the 18th of October, a temporary committee, consisting of the chairman, Mr. MORGAN, (who, it was stated, held bonds to a very large amount,) and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, being appointed to act in the meantime, and to suggest at the adjourned meeting the names of those bondholders who might be considered most desirable to form the permanent committee.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

The bonds on the 5th declined 1 per cent. The proceedings at the meeting affording little ground for hope to the bondholders.

COTTON TRADE.

The Liverpool *Post* says: "That portion of the Liverpool dock space which was formerly almost monopolized by the traders between Liverpool and the cotton ports of the South, but which during the war was almost deserted, has at last assumed its wonted business aspect, and is now brisk with labor. The trade between the Mersey and the long sealed ports of the South is reopened with a spirit that augurs well for the future."

The *Post* then enumerates a long list of vessels that have sailed and are loading for Southern ports.

FENIAN'S PUNISHED.

Five of the leaders in a recent Fenian demonstration at Blackrock, near Dundalk, had been committed for trial at the Assizes without the privilege of bail. The prosecution was instituted by orders from the authorities at Dublin Castle.

THE WHEAT CROP.

The *Mark-lane Express* fears that nearly three-fourths of the English wheat crop will prove to be in bad condition, and that under the improvement in the weather the earliest and the latest gatherings of the harvest will probably turn out the best.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The cattle plague continued its ravages. It is stated to have made its appearance in Ireland, in the County of Donegal. The Common Council of the City of London had voted £1,000 to head a subscription to compensate persons who had been compelled to kill diseased animals.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Belgian Government has issued a decree prohibiting the importation of cattle by sea or land into Belgium, in order to prevent the spread of the disease, which has already appeared in the Netherlands.

A telegram has arrived from Bombay of the 8th of August, from which it appears that overtures for peace have been received from the Rajah of Bhootan, and the war is not likely to be resumed in that quarter. As to financial matters, we are told that money is cheaper, but that business of all kinds is dull.

A telegram from Shanghai of the 5th of August says that a famine is anticipated in China. Nothing is said about the reported capture of Pekin, and it is added that affairs are quiet in Japan.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir JOHN PENNEFATHER has received a testimonial from the people of Aldershot on his retiring from the command there. The testimonial consists of a silver Cellini cup, value 100 guineas; and the presentation was made on Saturday morning by Capt. NEWCOMBE, of Aldershot Manor, who paid an eloquent tribute to Sir JOHN PENNEFATHER for his military services, as well as for his courtesy and consideration to the inhabitants of the district, and his hospitality and liberality.

Capt. ANDERSON, of the *Great Eastern*, has concluded a joint engagement with the Great Ship Company and the Atlantic Telegraph Company for five years. In a letter to a gentleman connected with the Cunard line, announcing his engagement, Capt. ANDERSON says: "I now have a task before me to make this ill-used and much-neglected ship to appear what is called lucky. I have faith and no fear, and I have learnt to believe in cables. I dare say I should have pooh-poohed the idea six months ago, but I now believe we shall lay a new cable without a hitch, and restore the other one we have been obliged to leave."

A writer in the West Surrey *Times* gives an account of an interview he had a long time ago with Inspector WHICHER, when the Road murder was under discussion. The inspector had had a good many opportunities of being face to face with CONSTANCE KENT, and he made the remark: "That girl, Sir, is a sort of Lady Macbeth, and depend upon it, events will yet come to light which will show that I was right in charging her with the murder." He added that, but for the stupidity of the local county police, her guilt would have been made clear at the time to everyone.

The cattle-plague has broken out at Highgate, and is making great havoc among the herds in that neighborhood, some of the dairymen having lost as many as a dozen animals. At Holly Lodge, the residence of Miss BURDETT COUTTS, the whole of her fine herd, nineteen in number, have died.

An official return shows that the amount authorized to be expended for new workhouses last year was £25,169, while £116,269 was authorized to be expended on workhouses previously built.

BULLETIN OF FOREIGN POLITICS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The German centralizing party at Vienna is very indignant at the convocation of the Transylvanian Diet. This measure is represented as a violation of the constitution and an attack on the unity of the state, as it is generally believed the first act of the Diet at Hermannstadt will be a demand for Union with Hungary. On the other hand, some discontent prevails in Bohemia at the disposition which has been shown by the Cabinet to favor the Hungarian pretensions to the exclusion of those of the other nationalities. In Galicia, too, the arbitrary dismissal from the University of Cracow of Drs. DIETL and KOCZYUSKI, the professors of medicine and law, has given rise to much complaint against the Ministry.

The proclamation of Mr. KREOZULESKO, the Roumanian Minister, in which the blame of the late riots at Bucharest is cast on Austria, has called forth an energetic protest from Baron EDER, the Austrian Consul-General.

The withdrawal of Signor LANZA from the Italian Ministry of the Interior and the appointment of Signor NATOLI as his successor will probably result in an indefinite postponement of the policy of reconciliation with Rome, Signor LANZA having been almost the only determined advocate in the Cabinet of such a policy. The most influential Minister in the Cabinet is now Signor SELLA. The publication by the government of a programme of their policy before the elections is again talked of. The Bourbon Committee at Rome will probably soon be dissolved, most of its members, who are Spanish grandees, having left that city since the recognition of Italy by Spain, and ceased to make any contributions to its support. A five per cent. loan of half a million scudi has been decreed by the Roman Government, to cover the expense of the erection of cholera hospitals on the frontiers of Tuscany and Naples, and of other sanitary measures. LORENZO VALERIO, who was one of the most popular men in Italy, is dead. He was a zealous advocate of Italian unity, and served his country with much ability and success in several important posts. He had lately been appointed prefect of Messina.

The Danish navy is to be entirely reorganized. A new iron-clad steamer will shortly be built, and arrangements have been made with several commercial houses at Copenhagen for the sale of six old men-of-war, including the steamer *Hertha*, the frigate *Havfruen*, and the corvette *Najaden*.

A Berlin letter says that the Duchy of Lauenburg will probably be attached to the Prussian crown by a personal union only, and that it will retain the autonomy guaranteed by the treaty of Vienna. It would in that case be treated more like a crown domain than a province of the State, and the difficulty of asking the Chamber at Berlin to ratify the cession would thus be avoided, as all that would be required to complete the union would be an oath of allegiance from the inhabitants to their new sovereign.

We hear that the Emperor NAPOLEON will be godfather to the son of the King of Sweden. The godmother is to be the sister of King OSCAR.

A grand demonstration of the Bohemian and Moravian nationalities took place at Comieryz last week, on the occasion of the consecration of the flag of a Moravian musical society. All the Bohemian musical societies were present, and the greatest cordiality was shown by the people of both nations toward each other. The Poles residing at Prague sent an address to the meeting, expressive of their fraternal feelings toward the Moravians and Bohemians, as members of the same Sclavonic race as themselves.

We hear that the French Ministry have lately repeated their recommendation to the Emperor to recall the troops from Mexico.

The King of Greece is again about to proceed to Corfu. The Chamber at Athens has been prorogued until the end of this month.

The Bank of Prussia has raised its rate of discount to five per cent.

Another anti-infanticide meeting was held last night, Dr. CLARKE, Recorder of Rangoon, being the principal speaker. About twenty-five persons were present. Dr. CLARKE said his Indian experience had convinced him that child murder was more prevalent in England than in India. He had been of opinion that fondling hospitals, with an apparatus of revolving baskets to receive all the little children brought to them, such as exist in some continental countries, would meet the evil; but he had come to think their establishment would only offer a premium to immorality. Our main object no doubt, he said, must be the protection of the children, but we must not pass over entirely the welfare of the unfortunate mother, and the punishment of the seducer. His suggestion to these ends was that all mothers in prospectu, whether married or single, should be compelled by law to register the fact.

A collision took place on the 4th, on the Great Western Railway, near Droitwich, between a Midland passenger train, from Birmingham to Worcester, and a Great Western goods train. Several passengers were injured, but (says the telegram) happily none seriously.

A correspondent of the Birmingham *Post* writes: "At Wakefield, a few days ago, some German gentlemen called at the Vicar's and asked for permission to view the house and grounds. It was accorded, not without surprise at a request so unusual. When the compatriots of Goethe and Schiller had satisfied their curiosity, and had departed, it transpired that they had made a pilgrimage, as they believed, to the scene of OLIVER GOLDSMITH's story, and that the vicarage was to them endeared by associations of Dr. PRIMROSE, Olivia, Sophia and Moses. May the enthusiastic Germans never be undeceived and disenchanted."

The death is announced of Col. PLUNKETT BURTON, late of the Coldstream Guards, which took place at his house in Grosvenor-square, on Sunday, the 3d inst. He was the only son of Admiral RYDER BURTON, K. H., and Hon. Mrs. RYDER BURTON, youngest daughter of the thirteenth Lord Dunsany.

The death of Sir W. R. HAMILTON, Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin, and Astronomer Royal of Ireland, took place on Saturday at the Dunsink Observatory, County of Dublin. He was son of Mr. ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, of Dublin, and born in Dublin in 1805. He was educated in Trinity College, where he graduated in high mathematical honors. Devoting himself early to scientific pursuits, he was appointed in 1827 Astronomer Royal of Ireland and Professor of Astronomy, which post he has filled down to the time of his decease. Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON was the author of several able essays on mathematical and physical subjects, which have appeared in the Transactions of the Philosophical Society.

FRANCE.

A Paris letter says there is no prospect of a reconciliation between the Emperor and Prince NAPOLEON.

According to returns by the authorities of Marseilles, there were 73 deaths in that city on the 30th August, of which 29 were caused by cholera; at one o'clock in the afternoon of the 31st, there were 50 deaths declared, of which 38 were from cholera.

The fall in the price of corn had become more general. At 124 markets held on the 2d, there was a rise or a tendency to rise, in only 14, while there was a fall or a tendency to fall, in 72; the remainder were either quiet or without variation.

The Emperor and Empress of the French, and the King and Queen of Spain, were about to exchange visits at San Sebastian and Biarritz.

The Paris Bourse on the 5th, closed flat. Rentes 69.15

ITALY.

At the King's request, Signor NOTALI, Minister of the Interior, would also continue at the head of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

A dispatch from Rome announces the death of JOSEPH BONAPARTE, Prince of Musignano.

PORTUGAL.

The following is the definite organization of the Ministry: Senior AGUIAR, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior; Count CASTRO, of Foreign Affairs; Senhor FONTES, Finance; Count TONES NOVAS, War; Viscount PRAIA, Grande Marine; Senhor BAYONA FREITAS, Justice. The Portuguese Chambers will shortly be prorogued.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna papers publish a decree of the Minister of Justice to the Procurator-General, relative to the course to be pursued toward the press. The Minister recommends the exercise of the law against really serious offences of the press, but a careful avoidance of all measures which might raise a suspicion that the prosecution was of a partisan character. Apart from all prejudiced opinion, the government, says the Minister, will gratefully accept all well-founded criticisms of their acts.

The *Italie* contains a letter from Corfu, stating that Austria is intriguing in that island for the annexation of the Ionian Islands to the Austrian Empire.

It is denied that any secret treaty was included in the recent Austro-Prussia negotiations at Gastein.

PRUSSIA.

Count EULENBURG, who killed Prince ALFRED's cook, and was in consequence ordered to keep his room while the inquiry was going on, had been allowed to join his regiment, now manœuvering in the neighborhood of Bonn.

The King of Prussia was to have an interview with Queen VICTORIA at Darmstadt on the 6th September.

The Navigation Treaty between England and Prussia was signed at Gastein on the 16th August.

The London *Times* says the continued impunity of Count EULENBURG reflects the utmost discredit on Prussian justice.

DENMARK.

Two thousand two hundred inhabitants of Schleswig arrived at Copenhagen on the 2d of September. Many more, it is said, were prevented accompanying them by delay in announcing their intention of joining the excursion. Large crowds assembled to witness their arrival, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. All the Schleswigers were lodged in the houses of the inhabitants of Copenhagen.

THE DUCHIES.

An official notification has been made to the present government of the Duchies that it would be dissolved on Sept. 14. The civil and military government for Holstein would be established at Kiel, and would enter upon its functions on the 15th inst.

Field-Marshal VON GABLENZ would arrive in Holstein on the 14th inst., and replace Herr VON HALLHUBER, the Austrian civil commissioner in the Duchies.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE BASUTO WAR.

We have Cape news to July 28. The Basuto war was proceeding with great vigor, and the whole course of affairs up to then, was strongly in favor of the Free State Vechtkop. The stronghold of the Busheli and Basute chiefs had been captured, 60 Basutos were killed and 400 to 500 sheep, 425 cattle, and 150 horses captured. Mogata Town, another Basuto stronghold, had also been taken and about 1,000 huts burnt. The county of Molihami has been seized, and proclaimed a Free State territory.

Great atrocities were alleged to have been committed, and murders and robberies perpetrated by Basutos on British subjects on British soil, namely: the Natal side of the Drakenberg. This was said to have arisen through the confusion attendant on a great and successful raid made by the Basutos among the Africander Boors along the Natal frontier.

The Natal Government were acting promptly for the defence of the frontier, and had resolved to grant an annual subsidy of £7,000 to extend telegraphic communication via the free states to Cape Colony.

ABYSSINIA.

FOREIGN OFFICE, LONDON, Sept. 5.

Information has this day been received at the Foreign Office that Mr. RASSAM had arrived at Suez, and had reported to Her Majesty's agent and Consul-General that Consul CAMERON had been released. No details received.

CENTRAL ASIA.

The Russian *Invalide* contains the following intelligence from Central Asia:

"Tashkent was occupied some time ago, in accordance with the expressed desire of the inhabitants. The latter, finding it impossible to shake off the yoke of ZADYK KENISARIN, a Khokand chief of mountaineers, who had made himself master of their quiet and industrious town, had repeatedly sent to Gen. TCHERNAYEFF, soliciting his protection and interference. The General at first would not meddle with the internal affairs of the Turkish tribes, although, as he was well aware, Russian exports to Tashkent had considerably fallen off in consequence of the ascendency of ZADYK KENISARIN; but when he found that the people of Tashkent, rather than submit to the arbitrary rule of the new master, were inviting the Emir of BOKHARA to come and take possession of the town, he, very much against his will, discovered the necessity of protecting his own interests in a more forcible way, and took Tashkent by storm. The Russian columns were headed by a priest, carrying aloft a crucifix, and the enemy, after some resistance, evacuated the place. The Russians had 25 men killed, 89 wounded, and 28 bruised. This occurred in the night of the 27th of June, and, as the Russian General hoped and trusted, was to be the last and concluding scene of his military activity in those parts. But the Emir of BOKHARA, the proud chief of a fierce and fanatic tribe, resented the capture of the contested city as an insult offered to him and his race, and, in most offensive language, claimed Tashkent, which, it is true, had asked for his assistance a few weeks before, as a place to which he had a lawful title. His troops appeared at the same time in the neighborhood of the city, and things looked as though he was going to vindicate his claim by force of arms. To have diplomatized with an Asiatic prince would have been useless under these circumstances, and so the Russian General resolved to have recourse to reprisals without loss of time. The Bokhara merchants in Orenburg were placed under arrest, their goods sequestrated, and those on their way to Nijni Novgorod prevented from proceeding on their journey. The Emir was visibly overawed by the energy of the Russian General, and in his intercourse with M. TCHERNAYEFF began to observe again the ordinary forms of politeness, which he had neglected for a time. His troops have since been withdrawn, and his claims, it is possible, will be abandoned for good. Still, Russia must be on her guard. What if he only wishes to gain time, and prepare for making good his claim by superior numbers? Russia has no more ardent desire than to be able to evacuate Tashkent and to restore the inhabitants to their former state of prosperous and self-controlled independence; but the necessary condition of her retreat is the abstinence of the Emir of BOKHARA. A Russian force is being concentrated at Tashkent. The troops either cross the Caspian Sea, and, landing on its northeastern shores, march through the steppe till they reach Lake Aral, when they embark again and proceed in steamers to their destination; or they come from Orenburg, and take water in a military port on the northwestern shores of Lake Aral. Gen. KRISHANOWSKI, the Governor-General of Orenburg, has just instituted a municipal committee at the capital of his province to consider the question of establishing railway communication between that city and Samara, one of the principal harbors on the Volga. After the construction of this railway there would be a nearly continuous line of steam communication between the central provinces of Russia and Turkistan, the only gap occurring in the steppe on the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea, and being rather less than 500 miles. Bokhara is a cotton-growing country, and sells large quantities of the article to Russia."

NEW-ZEALAND.

Advices from New-Zealand state that REIVOI manifests an intention to continue the struggle. The crew of the cutter *Bonita* have been seized by MAONES. Their fate is uncertain. Mr. FOX has resigned his seat in the assembly and proceeded to England. Efforts are being made to overthrow the ministry.

INDIA AND CHINA.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

Overtures for peace have been received from the Rajah of Bhoolan, and the war is not likely to be resumed.

The Bombay Government have sent large supplies of grain to Aden to relieve the famine there.

The want of grain is severely felt in the Punjaub and the northwest.

DEGGONATH SAUKERSETT, the Representative Hindoo, and leading man among the Hindoos in Bombay, died on the 31st of July.

CANTON, Saturday, Aug. 12.

Gray shirtings and twist advancing. The total export of tea to date is 36,000,000 pounds. Exchange on London 4s. 5¼d.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, Aug. 5.

Tea, nothing doing. Silk advancing. Exchange on London 6s. 3d. A famine is anticipated in China.

It is proposed to establish a telegraphic communication to London through Russia.

Affairs are quiet in Japan.

BOMBAY, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

Cotton steady. Exchange 2s. 0¼d.

CALCUTTA, Thesday, Sept. 1.

Exchange 2s. 0¼d.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The London *Times* of the 6th says: "The telegraphic announcement yesterday from New-York, to the effect that a new government loan will shortly be issued had now been officially confirmed, created disappointment among the dealers, who had placed faith in the statements received by previous mails that the treasury was well provided against all wants up to December.

"The advices from Frankfort mention that the settlement on the Bourse for the August account has shown that the market is at length overstocked with American funds, while discount remains at 3 per cent. As much as 10 per cent. was paid for carrying transactions forward to the new account. It appears there are many weak holders, and as every steamer brings new supplies, prices give way if not supported by better New-York quotations."

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were generally steady and firm. Consols, on the 5th, closed at 90.

The demand for discount continued limited, and rates were unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 6—Evening.

COTTON—The sales of the three days amount to 65,000 bales, of which 28,000 were for export and speculation. The market was buoyant at an advance of ⅛c. ℔ lb., generally, and closed very firm at the extremest prices.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—There was a strong general demand yesterday, both for cloth and yarn, and prices were ¼d.@1d. above those of Friday last. India qualities exhibited the least advance.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather has been very fine for harvesting operations. Wheat was in limited demand at a decline of 2d.@3d. ℔ cental, chiefly on new Amber, ex quay. Holders of stocks in store were not pressing sellers. Flour in moderate request at late rates for barrel. Indian Corn in consumptive demand at a decline of 6d. Mixed American 29s. 6d.@30s. ℔ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report Beef slow of sale. Pork in active demand, and 2s. 6d. dearer. Bacon steady at the advance last quoted. Butter quiet and 2s.@3s. cheaper. Cheese in moderate demand at 1s. ℔ cwt. decline. Lard very firm, but quiet, at 85s. for steam. Tallow again rather dearer; North American offered at 48s. ℔ cwt.

PRODUCE—Ashes dull, at 27s. for Pots, and 30s. for Pearls. Sugar firm; the small quantity offering, however, checked business. Coffee slow, but generally steady. No sales of Rice. Linseed Oil in request at late advance. Nothing doing in Fish Oils. Resin improved 6d.@1s.; common, 12s.6d. Small sales of Spirits Turpentine at 45s. for French refined. Petroleum firm at previous prices.

LONDON MARKETS.

New WHEAT flat and 2s. ℔ quarter lower for inferior kinds; old steady, but slow of sale. FLOUR inactive, but quotations unchanged. SUGARS active, and prices firm. COFFEE quiet and easy. TEA unchanged. RICE quiet, but steady. TALLOW firm; sales of new P. Y. C. at 46s., on the spot.

LATEST PER CITY OF BOSTON.

By Telegraph to Queenstown

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 7.

The political news to-day is unimportant.

A great fire has occurred at Stamboul. Two thousand five hundred buildings have been burnt, and the fire was still raging on the 6th.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 7.

COTTON—The market has been buoyant, but closed somewhat quieter. All qualities have advanced to a trifling extent. The sales for two days have amounted to 40,000 bales, including 19,000 bales to speculators and exporters.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. The weather has been magnificent for the crops.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady. Butter is easy.

PRODUCE—Petroleum firm; holders demand an advance.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 7.

Consols for money, 89⅞@90. Illinois Central shares, 78¾@79. Erie shares, 54½@54¾. Five-twenties, 68@68½.

Brig Raised.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, Sept. 17.

The brig *Matilda*, recently sunk in this harbor by a steamer, was raised to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 17.

MISSTATEMENTS CORRECTED.

In the Washington correspondence of the New-York *Tribune* of the 8th inst., there appeared a statement purporting to be an account of an interview between the President and MAGUIRRE DEVENERO, the agent of ARGUELLES, of extradition notoriety. The writer of that statement says the President looked perfectly amazed when the name of ARGUELLES was pronounced, and seemed to be ignorant that Mr. ARGUELLES had been returned from New-York, &c., and he proceeds to give the substance of some abusive language applied to Mr. SEWARD by AGUIRRE, at the conclusion of which the writer says the President was still "more and more confused," and Mr. JOHNSON's embarrassment delighted an audience of fifty persons in whose presence the interview took place. Now nearly everything stated by the *Tribune* correspondent, as to the effect produced upon the President, his confusion, &c., are emanations from the prolific imagination of the correspondent. What he calls the confusion of the President, was more in the nature of perplexity and astonishment, at the language and deportment of the pertinacious AGUIRRE, who insisted that Mr. JOHNSON should take his bare assertion as the foundation for action against a high Cabinet officer, and by liberating ARGUELLES, rebuke Mr. SEWARD. The *Tribune* correspondent complains that the President upon a whispered suggestion from his private secretary, ordered that the matter be referred to the Secretary of State. This proceeding astounds the correspondent, and appears to have fearfully wrought up the indignation of AGUIRRE, who pushed off to his hotel and indicted an ugly tempered letter, which he sent to the President. There was nothing remarkable in the mode of procedure adopted by the President in this instance. It is a daily occurrence. When a complaint is made of the action of the chief of any department of the government, the President invariably refers the complaint to the officer whose action is complained of for his report as to the facts involved. The justice and propriety of this practice are too manifest to require defence against the loose, irate statements of the *Tribune* correspondent and Mr. AGUIRRE.

CONDITION OF WIRZ.

Among matters personal it may be said that WIRZ is much better, and his trial will proceed to-morrow.

PERSONAL.

G. E. PHILLIPS has been appointed Postmaster at Weldon, N. C. Secretary STANTON is expected back on Tuesday. The President's health, notwithstanding the hot weather and the great pressure of visitors during the past week, continues good. FAYETTE MCMULLEN and ROGER A. PRYOR, of Virginia, are in the city. MARSHAL B. HOLLAND has been appointed Collector of Customs for the district of Brunswick, Ga.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $1,123,105 53.

ANNIVERSARY OF ANTIETAM.

This day, Sept. 17, being the anniversary of the battle of Antietam, it was commemorated by a slim display of bunting by the few who bore it in mind.

PARDONS.

The President yesterday granted the following pardons: Henry C. Semple, Alabama; J. R. Powell, Alabama; Geo. Mathews, Alabama; William B. Mathews, Alabama; J. A. Monday, Kentucky; Geo. M. Everhart, Kentucky; Wm. O. Baldwin, Alabama; O. J. Laranworth, Virginia; Jacob Carrell, Texas; Samuel H. Moore, Alabama.

JOE JOHNSTON'S LAST DEFEAT.

The Richmond *Times* very naturally deplores the defeat of Gen. JOHNSTON, who was a candidate for the Presidency of the Danville Railroad. His defeat was effected by the vote of the State, which was cast for Mr. BUFORD, his opponent, by its proxy, CHARLES PALMER, Esq., of Richmond, who once suffered incarceration in Castle Thunder for his Union principles.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 17.

THE STOLEN BONDS.

Recent developments show conclusively that stolen government bonds have been disposed of to innocent parties by altering the numbers thereof. Some bonds recently purchased have turned out to be of this character. The alterations are very skillfully executed, and are likely to escape notice, unless closely scrutinized. It is done by adding a figure before or after the number of the bond and each coupon, thus: Bond No. 1,226 by the addition of the figure "one" before or after the number is made 11,226, or 12,261, thereby rendering the caution to the public not to buy bonds bearing the original numbers of the stolen ones wholly ineffective. Losses of these bonds by theft are becoming so frequent of late, that it behooves every one to be on his guard against imposition.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

Last night there was a convention of delegates from twenty different trades and workingmen's associations of Washington, to take into consideration the proposition that eight hours shall constitute a day's work. They appointed a committee to publish an address to workingmen throughout the country, and to take measures for a national convention in furtherance of the object.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONS.

No action will be taken by the Executive Department on the Mississippi amended constitution recently received, or others which may be sent hither from the South further than to communicate them to Congress.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

It is true that information was received here not long ago that President JUAREZ had fled to El Paso from Chihuahua, but from the tenor of the same advices it does not follow that the fortunes of the Liberals are irretrievably destroyed. However that may be, it is certain that there is no change in the policy heretofore discovered by our government in relation to Mexican affairs.

MOVEMENTS OF TREASURER SPINNER.

Gen. SPINNER has left Washington for several weeks' sojourn in New-York. During his absence STANDISH BARRY will, by appointment of the President, be the acting United States Treasurer. Gen. SPINNER has been in that office four years and a half, and has lost only nineteen days in that time, eighteen of them in consequence of sickness. For over two years he has worked seventeen hours every day. It is not known that any of the government employes are ambitious of following his example of industry.

SPURIOUS WALES.

The utterance of spurious one hundred dollar compound interest notes and other dangerous counterfeits, shows the importance of the government's using altogether the paper especially adapted to genuine issues, and which is now manufactured in the Treasury building. The larger quantity of the note paper is purchased in the same open market to which the counterfeiter has access, but the Treasury Department expects ultimately to manufacture a sufficient quantity for all its uses, and of a character not liable to be successfully counterfeited.

GEN. MEIGS' LETTER.

It appears that the clerk who copied Brevet Major-Gen. MEIGS' recent letter on Fort Pickens, accidentally transferred a sentence which somewhat alters the relations and sense of several of the paragraphs. His note is in no respect an answer to Capt. FOX's statements, in which he finds nothing contrary to the facts and no charges or inferences against the Secretary of State in using the words: "The article is grossly unjust to the Secretary of State." He referred not to Capt. FOX's statement as published in the TIMES, but to an editorial article in the *Tribune*, which he says drew inferences from Capt. FOX's statement and its accompanying documents which that statement and those documents completely refute. In four years association with the Assistant Secretary of the Navy Gen. MEIGS has ever found him animated by an active and pure patriotism, ready to do justice to all who are trying to serve our country and seeking its advantage to the neglect of his own.

GREAT FIRE IN AUGUSTA, MAINE.

The Business Portion of the City Destroyed.

AUGUSTA, Sunday, Sept. 17.

The most destructive fire that ever occurred in Maine swept through this city this morning. The entire business portion of the city, extending from the passenger bridge to Winthrop-street, and from the river to above the railroad track, is a smoking mass of ruins.

The fire broke out in a new wooden building on Water-street, into which the occupant moved only yesterday, and spread rapidly in all directions. The utmost efforts of the firemen could only confine its destructive progress to the limits above-mentioned. Every lawyer's office in the city, all the banks, two hotels, the post-office, the express and telegraph offices, all the dry goods, book and clothing stores in the city, the United States Quartermaster, Commissary and Pension Offices, the new depot, (yet unfinished,) the *Age* newspaper office, and many other buildings, in all numbering more than forty, and occupied as the places of business of more than a hundred individuals and firms, were burned. Many saved portions or the whole of their stock, while others lost everything. The banks succeeded in saving all their papers and treasure. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The losses cannot now be estimated, but they cannot fall short of half a million dollars. No estimate of the amount of insurance has yet been made.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Sept. 15.

The steamer *City of Richmond* broke her machinery as she was leaving Richmond yesterday. Her passengers were transferred to the *Magenta* and arrived here in season for the Baltimore boats.

The steamer *Wm. P. Clyde*, that brought JEFF. DAVIS to this place, left to-day for Philadelphia for discharge.

Pilot boat *Pride No.* 3 came in last evening and reported having been chased during the day while outside Cape Henry, by pilot-boat *Wm. Starkey*, with the evident intention of running into them. The Captain of the *Pride*, asking an explanation, was told that he must leave the waters or be shot.

Gen. MILES sent out Capt. HITCHCOCK, Provost-Marshal, with a detachment of men, on the steamer *Francis King*, and at noon they arrived with the *Wm. Starkey* in tow. The authorities are investigating the case. The trouble arises from some misunderstanding of the pilot laws.

Major POST, Judge-Advocate of the Department of Missouri, Rev. Dr. GUITEAN, of Baltimore, Rev. Dr. POST, of Missouri, together with several distinguished merchants of the Northwest, arrived to-day from a visiting tour through the South.

The steamer *Albemarle* arrived to-day and left again for Richmond.

Odd Fellows at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 17.

The city is becoming rapidly thronged with visitors to attend the great Odd Fellows' gathering. Preparations are being made by the merchants of Baltimore to give a grand banquet to the Grand Lodge.

Railroad Accident.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Sept. 16.

A freight train on the Kennebec and Portland Railroad plunged into a burnt culvert this (Saturday) morning, and eight cars were piled upon each other. The engine and tender passed over safely. The culvert bridge was burnt by sparks from a passing train.

Yacht Race.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Sunday, Sept. 17.

The yachts *Restless* and *Henrietta* started from Sands' Point on Saturday night at 11 o'clock. The *Henrietta* passed the lightship off New-London Sunday morning about 11 o'clock, fifteen minutes ahead of the *Restless*.

Return of the Fourteenth Maine Regiment.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Sept. 17.

The Fourteenth Maine Regiment arrived this evening, at 6½ o'clock, from New-York via Boston. They leave at once for Augusta, where they will be mustered out.

FROM UTAH.

Affairs in Salt Lake City.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Aug. 8, 1865.

Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE, assisted by Manager POTTER's troupe from Idaho, is playing four nights a week in the Salt Lake Theatre, to densely crowded houses. She has already appeared in "Camille," "The Stranger," "The Jealous Wife," "Griseldis," "The Hunchback," and "Leah."

Mrs. HAYNE's advent commences a new era in Salt Lake theatricals. Her chaste and finished personations come to the public here like a new revelation. The theatrical world of Utah, like *Camille* with her lover, have unexpectedly found a new joy, entrancing as a vision, and perhaps, like her, they will bewail its inevitable departure by and by. But so long as the glorious illusion endures, all classes seem determined to make the most of it, for every evening of performance do old and young, Jew, Mormon, and Gentile, throng parquet and circles of the immense temple of the drama in this city, and as often go away fully satisfied they have had their money's worth, and with intellectual appetites sharpened for the enjoyment of the next feast. And this now, when money is exceedingly scarce, and cash is the only "open sesame" acceptance of the usual storepay, "trade," etc., being suspended during the present engagement.

Further, there appears to be a very kindly feeling prevalent here toward the talented lady named, and for the following causes: She has a good reputation, and in all her representations she never descends from the really chaste and lady-like; for, whatever may be thought abroad of the peculiar complexion of Salt Lake morality, one thing is certain—attention by strangers to the beautiful purities of social life never fails to win respect and esteem from the influential portion of the Salt Lake public. Mrs. HAYNE doubtless finds this one of the most pecuniarily profitable engagements she ever entered into, and I am fully persuaded she will draw the last green dollar from the pockets of many admirers of her histrionic abilities.

BRIGHAM is "at home" again. He returned last week from a preaching trip to Cache Valley. He may yet this Fall go on two or three more, probably in a southern direction, for he has, the present warm season, partaken largely of the missionary spirit. His several visitings are made perfect ovations—schools, bands and other organizations invariably assemble, turn out and parade, with all the circumstance of banners and streamers, in every settlement which he passes through or touches at. A participation in one of these excursions would give a very excellent understanding of the vast influence which BRIGHAM wields in Utah.

The harvest is now well under way, but although there is a steady demand for grain and flour, yet the large prices of the past two years are scarcely sustained. In fact, there is a general complaint of slackness of trade, dull times, &c. Nobody spends enough money just now, neither emigrants nor miners, and consequently nobody is getting rich half fast enough—the past season or two having spoiled everybody for small or slow profits, everybody now wanting to get rich fast, faster, fastest.

Fruit is plentiful this season, and comparatively cheap. Peaches are scarcely ripening yet; they are rather backward this season.

Mail and telegraph eastward are still highly unsatisfactory, particularly the latter, and many are beginning to think that hope for early improvement is vain. Others hate to think that

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE INSANE CLERGYMAN.

The Coroner's Inquest—Obsequies at St. Stephen's Church—Address by Rev. Dr. Lyndon.

The obsequies of Rev. PETER HAMILL, the unfortunate Catholic priest who, while laboring under insanity, inflicted wounds on his throat from the effects of which he died, on Friday, at Bellevue Hospital, were observed at St. Stephen's Church, in Twenty-eighth-street, on Saturday morning. A solemn requiem mass was offered up for the repose of his soul at 9:30 o'clock. The celebrant on the occasion was Rev. HENRY LYNDON, of Newburyport, Mass., where the deceased was ministering at the time of his death, assisted by Rev. JAS. QUINN, of St. Stephen's Church, as deacon, and Rev. LOUIS GAMBOSVILLE, of the same parish, as sub-deacon. The ceremonial of the mass was most solemn and imposing. The music was furnished by Prof. WM. BERGE, who presided at the organ, and singers selected from the old choir of St. Francis Xavier's and from the present choir of St. Stephen's Churches. The mass sung was CHERUBINI'S requiem, a most solemnly plaintive and appropriate composition, which was faultlessly rendered. Quite a large congregation was present during the ceremony.

At the close of the Mass, Reverend Father LYNDON addressed the congregation touching the sad occurrence that had brought them together. He had known the deceased, he said, for a long time; was on terms of intimacy with him, and never knew him to do aught that was unwarranted by his sacred calling. He was a pious, innocent and guileless priest, ever attentive and assiduous in the pursuit of his ecclesiastical ministrations, and attaching to himself by the simplicity and the sincerity of his character all with whom he came in contact. He was a young man, in his twenty-sixth year only, and possessed of much intellectual capacity, giving promise of a bright future. By birth he was an Irishman. He studied at All Hallows College, in Ireland, and when he came to this country brought with him the very highest recommendations from the faculty of that celebrated institution. He came to the diocese of Boston, where he was ordained a priest about one year ago, shortly after which he was stationed at Newburyport, where he gained the esteem of every one by his piety and excellent example.

From the statement of the reverend speaker, it appeared that nothing had been noticed in the actions of the deceased, even up to the day of his departure from Newburyport for New-York, that would lead to the suspicion of his laboring under an aberration of mind. The attack of insanity which terminated in his death appears to have come upon him very suddenly, and to have been most violent in its character. There could be no doubt that when he attempted suicide he was entirely bereft of reason, and wholly irresponsible as a moral agent for the sad termination of his life by means of wounds inflicted by his own hand. The speaker said that some persons who had read the published accounts, and who quickly jumped to conclusions, might be led to suppose that an over-indulgence in intoxicating drinks had produced the insanity under which the deceased was laboring at the time when the suicide was attempted. This he could assure them was not the case. Father HAMILL, though not a fanatic on the subject of temperance, was very abstemious in his habits, and was never known by anyone to be the least under the influence of liquor; in fact he was the very last person whom his acquaintances would suspect of such a thing. The only fault that could be found with him (if fault it were) was that he manifested an overscrupulous anxiety as to the discharge of the sacred duties which his position as a priest imposed upon him. This had sometimes been remarked, but it was attributed invariably to the extreme conscientiousness for which he was noted. The reverend speaker thought the death of this worthy priest was one of the cases where Divine Providence permits the happening of what appears to us strange and unaccountable, for the furtherance of His own all-wise designs. Sad as was this occurrence, and seemingly fearful as it appeared, we should not seek to penetrate into the mystery which surrounded it or to lift the vail which shut out from our view the causes (above human understanding,) which led to it. Knowing that the occurrence was not of the deceased's volition, and that he was not morally accountable for it, let it be left in the hands of God, who chose to deprive a soul of that reason with which He had once blessed and adorned it. Twenty-four hours before his death his reason returned, and he declared himself totally oblivious of the act he had committed. He made his peace with God, receiving the last sacraments from the hands of Father QUINN, and died perfectly resigned to the will of Heaven.

The reverend speaker closed by requesting (according to Catholic custom,) the prayers of those present in behalf of the deceased, so that if there were the stain of any venial fault still attaching to him, which delayed his entrance into the beatitude of the blessed, it might be forgiven, and he be admitted to a full participation of those rewards which God had provided for his faithful servants. The remarks of Father LYNDON were listened to with profound attention, and made a deep impression on his listeners. A number of fellow-students of the deceased were among the attendant clergy.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

During the morning, Coroner GOVER held an inquest on the body of the deceased clergyman. It appeared that when he was taken to Bellevue Hospital the attending physicians believed it just possible that he might recover, though the course they were compelled to adopt to enable him to breathe naturally was by covering his windpipe at the point where he had not only severed it, but had made upper and lower cuts, entirely destroying the cartilage of the "Adam's apple." The cause of death was understood to be inflammation and extreme loss of blood. No additional facts as to the impelling cause of suicide came to light, and the jury rendered a verdict that deceased died by his own hand while laboring under temporary mental derangement. The remains were taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Census Again—The Tax Levy—Over Eighteen Millions of Dollars to be Raised.

The board met at noon Saturday, Mr. TWEED in the chair.

Mr. PURDY moved that the special order of business (the report of the Committee on Annual Taxes in relation to the Tax Levy for the year 1865) be taken up.

The motion being adopted, Mr. SHOOK moved that the sum of $50,000 be inserted in the levy for the purpose of paying the enumerators of the census. He said by merely inserting that amount in the levy they did not acknowledge the justice of the various claims.

Mr. SHOOK subsequently withdrew his motion, and the report of the committee was then read. The report states that the corrected aggregate valuation of real and personal estate on which the tax of 1865 is to be levied, is $608,827,855, instead of the amount as reported to the Board of Supervisors by the Tax Commissioners, which was $608,784,355.

The following are some of the principal items, making the increase for county purposes for the present year over the levy of 1864:

Interest on loans and county debt	$158,192 52
New County Court-house	300,000 00
Harlem Bridge—construction of	236,494 00
Armories and Drill-rooms	125,000 00
Police Fund	128,000 00
Salaries—Judiciary	130,481 77
Salaries—Executive	27,780 18
Salaries—Legislative	9,958 33
Lighting, Cleaning and Supplies	27,000 00
Printing, Stationery and Blank-books	20,000 00
Police—Contingent Expenses	12,500 00

The following are the items of the levy:

For State Tax and State Schools	$3,024,000 85
For County Purposes	4,634,200 53
For City Purposes	9,686,967 87
To Redeem Revenue Bonds issued for Payment of Judgments	508,868 43
Total	$17,854,037 68

In addition to the foregoing amounts to be raised by tax, as stated by the Comptroller, several other items are to be included, which are required and are made imperative by legislative enactments, viz.:

Public Charities and Correction		$150,000 00
Cleaning Streets by City Inspector, to July 1, 1865, (six months)	$546,898 47	
Contract price, six months, and expenses (July 1 to December 31, 1865)	250,750 00	
	$797,648 47	
Less the amount included in the Comptroller's communication (Doc. No. 7)	500,000 00—	297,648 47
Regulating and grading Seventieth-street		4,250 00
Grading Hamilton-square		20,000 00
Laying out the City north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-st		12,500 00
Redemption of Revenue Bonds, issued for payment of judgments against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty	$570,437 40	
Less amount included in Comptroller's communication	508,868 43—	61,568 97
Metropolitan Fire Department Fund		600,000 00
An additional appropriation for armories and drill-rooms required for the safe keeping and proper care of arms, &c., of returned soldiers of the Union army, was made by the Board of Supervisors, June 27, 1865, of		100,000 00
Salaries, Judiciary		11,200 00
Interest on loans		85,000 00
Contingencies for Department of Inspection of Buildings		800 00
		$19,147,005 12
Less Revenue of City	$1,500,000 00	
Less Revenue County	95,000 00—	1,595,000 00
Total		$17,552,005 12
Add for deficiencies		524,093 89
Total amount of Tax-levy for 1865		$18,076,099 01

Mr. ELY said he had intended to object to the appropriation of $300,000 for the new court-house, but on inquiry he found the money had been raised and spent, and consequently he supposed it was of no use to offer objections now. He then moved to reduce the appropriation of $125,000 for fitting up armories and drill-rooms, to $25,000, and stated that the committee, of which he is a member, inserted the latter sum in the original draft of the Tax Levy; but after it was copied they discovered that the amount had been changed to $40,000 without their knowledge, and they caused the error to be corrected. But since then a much larger alteration had been made, and $100,000 added to the original estimate. The motion was lost.

The amount of $11,200 for the payment of the Police Justices of the Second and Sixth Judicial Districts, for their services in holding the Court of Special Sessions, was stricken out. This action was afterward reconsidered, and the question submitted to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion thereon.

Mr. SHOOK renewed his motion to insert the sum of $50,000 for the payment of the census enumerators.

Messrs. PURDY and TWEED defended the Secretary of State from any connivance in the errors evidently made in compiling the census, and thought the appropriation should be inserted.

Finally, it was decided to submit the matter to the Corporation Counsel, and in the meantime the Board adjourned to Tuesday next, at noon.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

COMMITTED WITHOUT BAIL

is seldom written of prisoners who enter the portals of the East Side Court; but on Saturday such commitment was ordered in the case of WILLIAM JOST, a Bowery statue, who had snatched a wallet, containing $108, from the hands of Mr. EDWARD GRIFFITH, of No. 834 Broadway, while that gentleman was paying for refreshments in a Bowery saloon, near Grand-street. Having laid hands on Mr. GRIFFITH's wallet, the thief fled to the street, but was pursued and captured by Policeman WILSON, of the Eighteenth Ward, who happened to pass the saloon at the moment of the robbery. The thief tossed the wallet into a gutter while he was flying from the officer; but it was recovered and restored to Mr. GRIFFITH. JOST, who is a native of Halifax, says that his abode is at No. 106 Vesey-street. Another prisoner whom Justice MANSFIELD committed for trial is

AN ALLEGED BIGAMIST,

JOSEPH GARTNER by name, who had been apprehended by Officer LAW, of the Third District Court. Mrs. PAULINE GARTNER, of No. 50 Forsyth-street, appeared personally and deposed that on the 31st of December, 1863, she was united in marriage to the prisoner by Rev. H. E. MARKE, of No. 48 Forsyth-street; that subsequent to the nuptial ceremony her husband enlisted and went into the field, where he remained until May last, when he returned and tarried with her two days; and that on the 18th of June last he was married by Rev. HEINRICH FOULKE, of No. 304 East Ninth-street, to Miss SALOME KEIFER. Miss KEIFER appeared in court and substantiated the charge. The only noteworthy complaint in this court yesterday, was against an inebriated Hibernian who had

ASSAULTED AN OFFICER

who had attempted to take him into custody. The complainant, Policeman MYLAND, of the Seventh Ward, made oath that on Saturday night he found STEPHEN RYAN drunk and disorderly in front of his dwelling, at No. 406 Water-street; and that RYAN not heeding official remonstrances, it became necessary to take him to the Seventh Ward Police-station. RYAN, however, resolved that he would not be taken prisoner, and he accordingly drew a bayonet upon the officer; but, luckily, did not stab him. The prisoner was required to find $500 bail to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

AN ARTIST FROM YORKVILLE,

Mr. LOUIS WUST by name, appeared against GEORGE POWERS, a young engraver who dwells at No. 139 East Twenty-second-street. Mr. WUST made affidavit that while he was riding on the front platform of a Third-avenue car, on Tuesday last, a youth who stood by his side pushed him and then leaped from the car, and that subsequent to this transaction he missed his gold watch. POWERS having been taken into custody by Policemen VERMILYEA and HARRIS, of the Eighteenth Ward, Mr. WUST positively identified the prisoner as the person that had probably stolen his watch. The accused listened attentively to the charge, and then carelessly remarked to the Judge that he could prove that on Tuesday last he was under imprisonment in the Tombs, and was not discharged therefrom until Wednesday. This is

A CURIOUS CASE,

as is also that of Mr. CHARLES H. BUNT, of No. 99 Mercer-street, against JAMES ARMSTRONG, HENRY BECK and CHARLES FISHER, who are accused of having stolen jewelry and wearing apparel valued at $271 from Mr. BUNT's dwelling during the month of July last, while he was absent in Europe. The place was left in charge of BECK, and ARMSTRONG was the barkeeper at the place. Soon after the property had been stolen, BECK and ARMSTRONG sold a diamond ring which was part of the property stolen, to Mr. JOHN CAVANAGH, of No. 121 Spring-street. ARMSTRONG was arrested by Policeman GLENN, of the Eighth Ward, and committed to prison, but BECK and FISHER are yet at large. On Friday evening

THE KNIFE

was brought into use in Vandam-street, and OWEN McDONALD was stabbed in the neck and seriously wounded. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and PHILIP O'BRIEN was arrested by Policeman BULLIS, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and under the affidavit of Mr. DANIEL DOYLE, of No. 86 Vandam-street, accusing him of having committed the assault, the Magistrate committed the prisoner to await the result of McDONALD's injuries. On Saturday evening one RICHARD HILL, of Boston, painter, a native of Ireland, was apprehended for

MAYHEM IN A LAGER-BIER SALOON,

at No. 2 Laurens-street, and Mr. FELIX MASSE, of No. 201 Church-street, appeared before Justice LEDWITH, and made affidavit that, while he was standing at a counter, drinking a glass of lager-bier, HILL dashed into the saloon, and made an unprovoked assault upon, knocked him to the floor, beat him severely, and bit off a portion of his under lip. HILL, who says that he was unconscious from over indulgence in intoxicating liquors, was committed in default of $2,500 bail.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

A GAMBLERS' CRIB IN CORTLANDT-STREET

would seem to be out of place; but if Mr. CHARLES McGLYNN, of No. 183 East Seventeenth-street, is not mistaken, that street is a lair of "the tiger." Mr. McGLYNN swears that on Friday evening one JOHN BUGBY invited him into No. 75 Cortlandt-street to inspect certain articles of jewelry, and while there he lost $50 and his watch at three-card monte. BUGBY was apprehended by Policeman WILLIAMS, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and bailed in $500 by Mr. JOSEPH WILSON, of No. 77 Cortlandt-street. Having disposed of this case, Justice DOWLING attended to

A RUFFIAN FROM THE FOURTH WARD,

who on Saturday evening attacked Mr. PETER L. AFFOURTIT, of No. 308 Pearl-street. Mr. AFFOURTIT was walking through Water-street, when PATRICK MADDEN drew a dirk on him, threatening to butcher him, and saying, "If this [the dirk] does not do it, this will," putting his hand on a fully-loaded revolver. The accused was apprehended by Policeman JOHN McGILL, and Justice DOWLING committed him to be taken to the Penitentiary in the same corporation chariot that bear to Blackwell's Island

A HOST OF STREET-WALKERS

whom Captains JOHN JOURDAN and THOS. W. THORNE swept up from the gutters of the Fourth and Sixth Wards, on Saturday night. These bawds, who are the most repulsive of the wretched bawds that dwell in the Fourth and Sixth Wards, are familiarly known by Capt. McGRATH and the other clerks at the Tombs Court as "revolvers," or outcasts who serve about six months in the Penitentiary annually. They were committed for six months.

Williamsburgh—Before Justice Walter.

TWO ALLEGED HIGHWAYMEN,

by name EDWARD and JOHN BOTHAN, were on Saturday held by Judge WALTER to answer before the Grand Jury to a charge of robbery in the first degree, preferred by Mr. AUGUST GASBACKER. The robbery was alleged to have been committed on the night of the 3d inst., at the intersection of Graham-avenue and Smith-street, Brooklyn, Eastern District. EDWARD McGLYNN and JOHN PRICE, who were arrested on the same charge, were discharged.

Hoboken Police Court.

ARREST OF A YOUNG WOMAN.

A genteel-appearing young woman, named ADELIA KENITTLE, was arrested, on Saturday, by Capt. DAVIS, of the Hoboken Police, on a charge of having stolen a set of coral jewelry valued at $80, the property of Mrs. ABBY MYERS, of No. 24 University-place, New-York. The young woman claims that the jewelry was a present to her. She was held to bail for examination.

Coroners' Inquests.

BY CORONER COLLIN—FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock Saturday morning, Mrs. MARY LADDING, who was momentarily insane, leaped from a second-story window at No. 145 Worth-street, and sustained a compound fracture of the skull, from which she died three hours subsequently. She was a native of Ireland, 68 years of age....JOHN MACDONALD, who sustained painful injuries from falling from a wagon on the 31st ult., died at St. Luke's Hospital yesterday morning. He was a native of Ireland, 32 years of age. The Coroner's Jury found a verdict of "death from injuries accidentally received"....On Friday evening the Fifth Ward police found the body of an unknown woman, of about 40 years of age, floating in the dock at Pier No. 35 North River. The woman was attired in spotted calico sack, black petticoats, slippers and white stockings. The hair is brown. The body had been about four days in the water.

BY CORONER WILDEY—FATAL ACCIDENTS.

JOHN MACAULEY, a child of 7 years, accidentally fell from a roof in the rear of No. 39 Park-street, Saturday afternoon, and was mortally injured....CORNELIUS TANAHAN, a child of 14 months, accidentally fell from a fourth-story window at No. 258 East Fifteenth-street, and was almost instantly killed.

MRS. BRIDGET CHAMBERLAIN,

who fell dead in the Hudson River Railroad depot, on Friday, was from Baltimore. Her friends there, having seen, in Saturday's TIMES, a notice of her death, telegraphed to Mr. THOMAS D. WINCHESTER, of the Western Hotel, that they would be in the city Saturday evening and take charge of the remains.

The Riots of 1863.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS OF COLORED PEOPLE.

The Executive Committee of the Merchants' Committee appointed for the relief of the colored people who suffered from the riots in this city in July, 1863, met on Friday afternoon at the office of Mr. JOSEPH B. COLLINS, No. 46 Wall-street. Mr. D. McKENZIE, the chairman of the committee, presided; and Mr. JONATHAN STURGIS, Treasurer, Messrs. JACKSON G. SCHULTZ, GEORGE C. COLLINS, A. R. WETMORE, and EDWARD CROMWELL were present.

Col. VINCENT COLYER, the Secretary, read his report for August. It appears that the committee have been for the last two years quietly pressing the claims they had in charge upon the City Comptroller, and by patient waiting and perseverance they arranged for the payment of the largest proportion of these poor people. The following is a summary of the results:

Four hundred and seventy-nine claims for $41,328 28 have been recovered from the county.

Three hundred and forty-eight claims for $26,072 15 were abandoned.

One hundred and twenty-two claims for $8,462 17 were rejected by the Board of Supervisors.

Forty-eight claims allowed by the Board of Supervisors, for the amount of $3,158, have not yet been paid by the Comptroller. These will have to be sued for in the courts.

Seventeen claims for $1,481 75 remain for action in the Board of Supervisors.

The difference between the amount paid by the Comptroller and that originally entered by the claimants was $33,959 15. The sum originally entered, allowed, but not paid, was $3,492. The total number of claims originally entered was ten hundred and fourteen. The whole amount was $117,953 50.

The committee lent to the claimants, to help them, in the interim of waiting, $5,046 18. The donations for the colored people amounted to $6,200.

The American Bible Union.

At the managers' meeting, held day before yesterday, in the Bible Rooms, Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, President, occupied the chair. A letter was read from Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, Secretary of the Southern Missionary Board, asking the Union to assist in printing and circulating the Scriptures in China. Dr. MASON writes on behalf of Karen Scripture distribution, and begs the Union to renew its labors for the nations in India, who are anxious to possess the work of God. Rev. J. H. CHANDLER, of Siam, is anxious for another appropriation of $1,000 for the Siamese Scriptures. Rev. T. A. REID, missionary among the Yoruba tribes of Africa, was present, and laid before the board the New Testament translated, and now being circulated among that people. His statements are full of interest; he has won the confidence of the natives; and king and peasant alike implore him to return. The Treasurer's statement shows a large increase of receipts over last year. The prospects are encouraging for an unusually interesting anniversary, which will be held in New-York, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 25 and 26. A large and varied correspondence was laid before the managers, in reference to the distribution of the revised New Testament among the freedmen. The letters received are full of incidents, showing the condition and wants of the freedmen, their aptitude for learning, and their earnest desire for copies of the revised New Testament. The openings for Scripture circulation are numerous; the opportunities for benefiting the souls of millions are very great. The Bible Union can now send forth the Word of The Lord to an unlimited extent; and all that its friends can do, before the anniversary, must be done at once.

Rev. Mr. REEVES, from near Selma, Ala., is now here, soliciting large contributions to supply the freedmen of his State. His wife writes that, since he left, the negroes feel that their best friend has gone, and that no one cares for them.

Rev. J. H. MILLS writes from Oxford, N. C.: "It is manifest that the scholars employed by the Bible Union are far in advance of those of King JAMES. In the New Testament of the Bible Union I see what I never saw before—the New Testament in plain English. I read it with delight. Several persons (mostly clergymen) desired to buy my copy. The field is open here before you. On Sunday last our colored church met, and resolved to open a Sunday-school. Thespian Hall was offered to them free of rent. They chose a professional teacher, a pious man, for their superintendent. In the school there are not probably half a dozen bibles. If you can supply this school, and will express a bundle to me, I will place them in the superintendent's hands.

The South has been so heavily taxed by the Confederate Government, and so desolated by war, that we have very little money; and we are not able to buy the Bibles now needed by the freedmen."

Letters from Rev. Messrs. IND, NORTON, and others, in England, show a disposition on the part of the masses to extend a generous aid, and the board anticipate that a friendly and generous reception will be extended to its Secretary for Great Britain, now laboring there for the freedmen in America.

Gen. Morris' Infantry Tactics.

The seventh edition of Gen. MORRIS' Infantry Tactics, carefully revised and corrected by the author, is in readiness for the press, and will soon be published by D. VAN NOSTRAND, Broadway. This work, resulting from the experience of our troops in the field, contains the flank movements which have superseded those of the old school; and the formations of columns in mass by successive movements instead of by the complicated and fatiguing methods derived from European systems. By rejecting useless and absolete evolutions and unnecessary details, Gen. MORRIS has given us a purely practical work, which greatly increases the efficiency of infantry, and is easily acquired. Some twenty State Adjutant-Generals have given their opinions of this system and greatly prefer it to all others for State troops on account of its simplicity, and the short time required by its use to prepare troops for the field. The work is also strongly recommended as one resulting from our campaigns, and better suited to the wants of our service than the system still under government patronage, by Gens. Thomas, Meade, Foster, Warren, Humphries, Couch, Pleasonton, Dix, Hartsuff, Peck, Stoneman, Emory, Sickles, Butler, Carr, Lockwood, Stahel, Hazen, Johnson, Wilcox, Ferrero, Lanman, Cook, Meredith, Sturges, Fisk, Sweeny, Fry, Pitcher, Prall, and many other distinguished tacticians, whose brilliant careers stamp them as the highest authority. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, Commander-in-chief of the British forces, is personally examining this system of tactics in order to make himself acquainted with its merits and suitableness for his troops.

Aquatics.

THE GRAND FOUR-OARED RACE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The four-oared race between New-York and Newburgh, will come off on Monday, Sept. 25, upon the Hudson River, at Sing Sing, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock. The balance of the $2,000, for which amount the match is made, was put up at the place of deposit on Friday last, when the course, &c., was settled. The boats are to run a five-mile race—two and a half miles up the river, turning a stake-boat, and return. The judges, referee, &c., are to be chosen the night previous to the race. Both crews are in severe training—the New-York crew at Pleasant Valley, a few miles up the Hudson, and the Newburgh crew at Cornwall. The latter crew will have a new four-oared boat. The New-Yorkers will row one of the two boats built by CHARLES B. ELLIOTT, which they pulled in Boston on the 4th of July, and against Poughkeepsie on the 18th of July, in both of which races New-York's champion crew won easily. The steamboat *D. R. Martin* will make an excursion up the Hudson on the day of the race, and accompany the boats over the course.

ANOTHER SIX-OARED AMATEUR RACE.

On Saturday, Sept. 30, the Atlantic Boat Club, of Jersey City, and the Atalanta of New-York, will compete in their six-oared outriggers in a three-mile race over the usual course upon the Hudson River, opposite the Elysian Fields, Hoboked. The Atlantic club will row in their fine six-oared boat *Lightfoot*, built by C. J. THOMS, while the Atalantas will strive for victory in their new outrigger, the *Atalanta*, built by GEORGE ROAHR.

Naval.

THE ORDNANCE STORE SHIPS.

The sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, after an extended cruise in the Gulf, has returned to New-York, been put out of commission, and is now being loaded with ordnance stores. As soon as she is stowed she will be towed to an anchorage off Ellis' Island and securely moored.

The *North Carolina*, ship-of-the-line, which for the last sixteen or eighteen years has been the receiving-ship at the Brooklyn station, is also to be converted into an ordnance vessel and moored near the *Portsmouth*.

The *Saratoga* is already at the anchorage off Ellis' Island.

THE NEW PERMANENT RECEIVING-SHIP.

The *Vermont* is now in her permanent position as receiving-ship. She is moored on the western side of the Cob-dock, with her broadside commanding the river, and is not in the way of the launching-ways; in fact, she is much better placed than was the *North Carolina*.

The report that the *Niagara* had arrived was caused by the arrival of the French war steamer, which at the distance somewhat resembled her. She is hourly expected, however.

The *Onward* will commence loading stores for the Brazil squadron on the 1st of October.

The masts of the iron-clad *Dunderberg* have been placed on board and stepped.

The *Brooklyn*, which is to be the flag-ship of the Brazil squadron, will soon be ready to be put in commission.

THE MIANTONOMAH.

By orders from the Navy Department, the *Miantonomah* is being put in order for a trial trip, to last one month. It is probable that the *Rhode Island* will be her convoy. Chief-Engineer KING, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, will report her ready in a few days.

The Indian names which designate so many of our naval vessels are the subject of many transformations by Jack. He calls the *Wissahickon* the "Widdow Higgins," the *Miami* the "Miasma," and the *Miantonomah* has been christened by the same authority, "My-aunt-knows-no-man." What next?

Lieut.-Commanders OSCAR F. STANTON, HENRY ERBEN, Jr., and A. E. K. BENHAM, have been ordered to duty at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The brig *Bahia* will be fitted out as a tender to the frigate *Sabine*, the school-ship of the naval apprentices.

The *Florida* came to the navy-yard on Friday, expecting to be put out of commission and sold. The order has been countermanded.

Admiral BELL and staff visited the French frigate *Themis* on Saturday. The customary salutes were fired.

The *Rhode Island* is under orders to proceed to Washington for special service.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CASUALTIES.—On Saturday afternoon a portion of a wall, at the intersection of Franklin and Church streets, fell in and buried one of the workmen, JOHN GARRITY, who was excavating, under the wall. GARRITY was taken to his abode, in Avenue C, near Twelfth-street, and it was there ascertained that both of his legs had been broken.....THOMAS DALLY, of Lewis-street, stevedore, who was employed discharging cotton from the steamer *Western Metropolis*, on Saturday afternoon, fell into the lower hold, and sustained a fracture of the skull. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.....ADOLPH CROWELL, of No. 55 Avenue C, a lad of thirteen years, was taken to the New-York Hospital, having fallen through a scuttle in Messrs. JAMES WILDE & Co.'s warehouse, at No. 55 White street.....THOMAS NEILAN, a lad of seven years, was run over and severely injured, on Saturday evening, by a stage, at the intersection of Broadway and Duane-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.....Mr. JOHN PFEIFFER, of No. 319 East Twelfth-street, having been knocked down by the tongue of a stage, in Broadway, was run over by a lager-beer wagon owned by Mr. GEORGE B. HARSEN, of No. 309 West Forty-second-street, and driven by FRANCIS SEIFERT, of No. 229 West Forty-fourth-street. Mr. PFEIFFER was taken to Bellevue Hospital....On Saturday afternoon one of the Harlem Railroad freight cars ran over and killed a horse in Centre-street, owned and driven by Mr. OWEN CARROLL, of Brooklyn. Mr. CARROLL was thrown from his wagon, and slightly bruised....ANDREW VEGO, of No. 158 Orchard-street, was knocked down and severely injured, at the intersection of Broadway and Twelfth-street, by a barouche, which was driven by S. N. PRIESTLEY, of No. 15 Spruce-street....Mrs. BRIDGET MALOY, having accidentally fallen from a third-story window at No. 50 Orchard-street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that her collar-bone had been fractured.

MOVEMENTS OF THE POLICE—For the week ending Sept. 16: *Appointments*—John Connor, to the Seventeenth Precinct; John S. Moffatt, to the Fourth; Daniel Hagerman, to the Seventh; John Riley, to the Forty-fourth; George Pfister, to the Twenty-first; Michael W. Dwire, to the Twentieth; James Perkins, to the Sixteenth, and James Draffin, to the Forty-ninth. *Resignations*—John Taylor, of the Fifth Precinct; John A. Poole, of the Twenty-ninth; James Silvey, of the Twenty-sixth; James C. Stevenson, of the Twentieth; Samuel Stevens of the Nineteenth; Jonathan W. Beebe, of the Tenth; John McCormick of the Fifth; Caleb C. June, of the Twelfth; Geo. W. Rockwell, of the Twenty-first; Jas. McElroy, of the Forty-fourth; Sergt. Abel Wares, of the Thirtieth; John C. Fitzgerald, of the Eighth; John L. Morrill and Wm. Schwartz, of the Twenty-ninth: John Holling, of the Forty-third; John Purnure, of the Forty-fourth; John Lyons, of the Forty-fifth; John O. Brennan, of the Fiftieth; Bernard Laudenbach, of the Twenty-ninth; John Hook, of the Eleventh; George F. Grassar, of the Thirteenth; John Echstadt, of the Twenty-eighth, and John Offen, of the Forty-ninth. *Transfers*—Sergt. Henry Ten Eyck, from the Thirty-first to the Thirtieth Precinct; Sergt. Wm. H. Lefferts, from the Fourth District Court to the Thirty-first Precinct; Roundsman Wm. H. Burns, from the Twenty-third to the Nineteenth; Roundsman Thomas Pearson, from the Nineteenth to the Twenty-third; Benj. Waldron, from the Nineteenth to the Fifteenth; Edward Maher, from the Eleventh to the Fourth; and James White, from the Fifteenth to the Second.

PREPARING FOR ELECTION.—The Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, whose duty it has been made to select polling places and appoint the proper officers to receive and canvass votes at the next election, have nearly perfected leases of the polling places, and will publish the list early this week. They will soon submit to the public a list of the proposed poll clerks and canvassers, which list is to be subject to close revision. In choosing men for these positions, the commissioners have considered, first, the qualifications of the candidates; and secondly, their political views—it being the purpose of the commissioners to have worthy men at any rate and an equal political division it possible. Having submitted the names of their appointees to the public, the commissioners will listen to any reputable testimony that may be offered, and wherever any person may be shown to be unfit for the office, the board will erase his name from the rolls without hesitation.

CAPT. BRACKETT AND THE EMIGRANT BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—Complaint having been made recently by emigrants who had been charged from $3 to $5 a day for the wretched board which is given by the emigrant boarding-house keepers in Greenwich and Washington streets, below Cortlandt, Capt. BRACKETT has resolved, Mayor GUNTHER assenting, to compel these publicans to comply with the provisions of the law: first, in taking out license, and second, in conspicuously posting their rates in their respective houses, printed in five spoken languages. Capt. BRACKETT will notify these offenders to-day, and give them one week's grace, after which time he will enforce the law and strive to collect $50 from every delinquent.

A CHOWDER EXCURSION.—A very pleasant affair came off on Saturday last, under the name of a Chowder Party, which was organized by the employes of C. A. ALVORD's composing-room. They chartered a yacht and started early in the morning, favored by a fine breeze, with the intention of fishing and enjoying a chowder. On the return voyage they were addressed by Mr. A. P. MIDDLETON, who made a very neat speech, after which Mr. WM. HOBART LUCAS, in a few appropriate remarks, expressed the hope that such reunions would become an institution among the craft. Before separating they heartily cheered Mr. ALVORD, who so kindly favored the excursion by his liberality and good will.

THE JEWISH NEW YEAR.—Thursday will be the first day of Tishri, the commencement of the year 5,626, according to Jewish chronology. The event will be celebrated by the Jews throughout the world. Extensive preparations are being made for its observance in this city. There will be services in the various synagogues, to be followed by festivals, social gatherings, and general merry-makings.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The damage done to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway by the late freshet has been repaired, and freights for the Atlantic and Great Western Railway and for the Atlantic Time Line, will be received at the Erie depot on Monday, Sept. 18.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.—The anniversary of the American Bible Union will be held Wednesday and Thursday, October 25 and 26, in the church corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, New-York, commencing at half-past 9 o'clock A. M.

SUICIDE ON STATEN ISLAND.—Mr. HENRY THOMPSON, of Staten Island, committed suicide Saturday by hanging himself in his barn. The deceased for six months past had been laboring under mental derangement.

COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.—The commissioners will hold their forty-ninth session to-day, at noon, in the chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, and they will hold their fiftieth and last session for the year in a few days thereafter.

DEMISE OF MRS. GRUNDY.—The comic weekly bearing the name of *Mrs. Grundy*, expired last week, making no sign. The old lady had long been in a declining condition.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—JOHN TARNEY, residing at No. 222 Tillary-street, was attacked in Navy-street on Saturday night by two men, and robbed of $7 50. Officer WILMARTH, of the Forty-fourth Police Precinct, pursued the assailants and succeeded in arresting one of them, named JAMES McGINNEY. The accused is charged by the police with being one of a gang who frequent the city parks and of robbing any one whom he may deem it safe to attack. He was held for a hearing.

ROBBED.—PATRICK GAVAN, residing on the corner of Canton and Tillary streets, was robbed of $52 on Saturday night while in a drinking-saloon in the neighborhood of York-street and Hudson-avenue. Several men were arrested on suspicion, but all were discharged, it being shown that none of them had any thing to do with the theft.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 167. The principal causes were cholera infantum, 21; marasmus, 16; convulsions, 19; hooping cough, 3, &c. Under one year of age, 67. Natives of United States, 130; Ireland, 18; Germany, 11; other countries, 8.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—DENNIS KEEVER, who was shot in a fight near the corner of Fulton and Classon avenues, a few evenings since, died at the City Hospital on Saturday night. JOHN MAFFIT, who is accused of having fired the shot, is under arrest.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—The jury trials for the September term of this court will be commenced this (Monday) morning. The first twenty causes on the calendar will be called.

NEW-JERSEY.

MYSTERIOUS SOUNDS IN A CHURCH—INVESTIGATION BY THE POLICE.—Considerable excitement has arisen in Jersey City in consequence of groans, yells and unearthly sounds said to emanate from a church in the upper part of Jersey City for some nights past. The first known of these mysterious sounds was some ten days since, when the pastor had occasion to return to the church after evening services to procure some manuscript which he had forgotten, and had occasion to make use of. The edifice had been closed for the night, and was in total darkness. On entering he lit a match to guide him along the aisle, and when approaching the altar at the rear, his attention was attracted by a low moaning sound, which gradually increased and at the same time drew nearer to him. To this he at first paid but little heed, presuming it to be the antics of mischievous boys; but presently the sounds changed to seemingly unearthly yells, shrieks and groans, from innumerable invisible beings clustering around in close proximity to his person, until finally his feelings were so wrought upon that he felt impelled to leave the building with all possible haste. The above are substantially the facts of the case as stated by the pastor of the church to Chief of Police McMANNUS, after reports were beginning to be circulated in the neighborhood that the church was haunted, and requesting that the matter might be kept as quiet as possible, believing that in a few days at furthest he would be able to unravel the mystery, and satisfactorily explain the cause of the sounds. Since that time the church edifice has been thoroughly examined, inside and out, but without unraveling the mystery, and meantime these dismal and unearthly yells and cries are heard almost every night. A couple of nights since, Chief of Police McMANNUS, accompanied by Aid DOYLE and Detective E. L. McWILLIAMS, determined to pay a visit to the reported haunted church. They accordingly procured the keys and entered the edifice shortly after midnight. Taking their position in the centre of the church, in total darkness, they had remained there but a short time when they heard a low moaning sound, apparently proceeding from the vicinity of the pulpit, which gradually grew louder and came nearer until it finally culminated around their heads into howls, yells, groans, &c., and then gradually died away as it came. After a few moments of perfect silence, Chief McMANNUS drew from his pocket a revolver, loaded with blank cartridge, and fired one charge, when almost instantly the edifice seemed filled with thousands of infuriated demons, making the most hideous noises and apparently bent on tearing them to pieces. The officers describe having experienced a very peculiar sensation in the head, and finally the noises became so hideous and unearthly that they made a hasty retreat, apparently pursued by the infuriated demons to the door, which they closed and locked. The officers then crossed the street to the opposite walk, and remained there until daylight, but heard no further sounds, and made no discoveries which would tend to explain the mystery. The people residing in the immediate neighborhood claim to have been disturbed at all hours of the night by these demoniac sounds, and a number of them have determined to leave the neighborhood.

DEATHS FROM SUN-STROKE.—A man named GARRET BARREY, while engaged unloading lumber at the foot of South Eighth-street, Jersey City, about 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, was prostrated by the heat and died from the effects shortly after..... About 5 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, a laborer employed in excavating at Fox Hill, Hoboken, was rendered insensible from the heat and died the same evening.

Court Calendar—MONDAY.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II*—EQUITY CASES—BEFORE JUDGE CARDOZO.—Nos. 72, 48, 74, 60, 80, 81, 21, 55, 79, 20, 70, 63, 64, 54, 17.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, held by Justices Ingraham, Sutherland and Leonard, will open at 11 o'clock in the General Term Room.

The Superior Court, Special Term, at Chambers, will be held by Justice Moncrief from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT NOTICE.—The General Trial Term Calendar for Parts I and II of this court has been revised and renumbered. Attorneys will please notify the clerk of all the suits which have been settled, discontinued or otherwise disposed of. The calendar is ready for inspection at the clerk's office.

All notes of issue for the October General, Special and Trial Term Calendars of this court must be filed with the clerk on or before Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1865.

ROBERT D. LIVINGSTON, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 16, 1865.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67...R.	119½	800	Erie Railway	87¼
16,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	107⅛	800	do	87⅛
8,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s.C. New issue	105⅜	200	do......2d call	87⅜
200,000	do	105½	200	Erie R. Pref.	83½
20,000	U.S.5s,10-40s...C.	94	200	Reading R.	107⅜
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7-30s. First Series	99⅛	1200	do	107¼
11,000	North Car. 6s	79	200	do......s10	107⅜
10,000	Mo. State 6s	77	200	do......s10	107⅜
4,000	do	76⅛	200	do......2d call	107⅜
8,000	do......2d call	77	300	Mil. & Pr. Du C	50
18,000	do	77½	200	do......s30	49½
500	Cal. 7s	116	400	Mich. S. & N. I.	68
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	28⅛	200	do......2d call	68
15,000	do	28⅜	400	do	68⅛
10,000	do......2d call	28⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.	109
6,000	Chi. & N.W.1stM.	81	200	Ill. Cen. R.	126
4,000	Del., L. & W. 1st.	104	200	do......s30	125¾
1,000	Chi.&Alt.Inc.Bs	88	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	71¼
5,000	Amer. Gold	142⅝	200	do	71⅛
4,500	do	142⅝	200	do......s30	71
10	Bk. State of N. Y.	116	700	do......2d call	71¼
29	Merchants' Bank	110	200	Chi. & N. W.	28
50	Fourth Nat. Bank	98	40	do	27¾
50	Metropolitan Bank	116½	300	Chic. & N.W.Pr.	61⅛
50	West. U. Teleg'h.	74	400	do	61½
100	Quick. Min. Co	48½	200	do......s30	61⅜
800	Canton Co.	39½	300	do......s10	61⅜
100	Cen. Coal Co.	58	100	do	61⅜
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	43⅛	100	do..2d call..s10	61⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....s15	93⅛	100	do......s30	61⅜
100	do	93¼	400	do	61⅜
100	do	93⅛	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	97⅛
100	do	93⅜	200	do	97⅜
100	Chic. & R. I. 2d call	112⅛	200	do......2d call	97⅜
			37	New-Jersey R.	140
			14	Second-av. R.	65

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$2000	U. S. 7-30s, Second Series	99⅛	100	Chic. & R. I......s3	112⅜
300	Erie Railroad	87⅛	1800	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	62⅛
600	do......s3	87⅛	600	do......s10	62⅛
100	do......b3	87⅜	400	do......s3	62⅛
100	do	87⅛	100	do......s10	62⅛
100	do	87⅛	100	do......b4m	62⅜
100	do......s5	87⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol	107⅜
100	Hudson Riv. R.	110⅜	$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	28⅛
600	Reading R.	107⅜	100	Cum. Coal Co.	43⅛
900	Cleve. & Pitts.	71⅜	100	Quick. Min. Co.	48⅜
1400	Mich. S. & N. I.	68⅛	200	do......s3	48⅛
100	do......s3	68⅛	500	Min. Hill Min. Co. 1	95

MONDAY, Sept. 18—A. M.

There was continued activity in the mercantile and shipping branches last week, though the trade in Dry Goods showed some falling off, particularly in Domestic Cotton Goods, the prices of which are not quite so dear as of late. The Gold receipts are about two millions and three-quarters—a large average, but not so remarkably heavy as the previous week. Thus far in September the Customs at this port are $7,308,044, with twelve business days to be added to the close of the month. The receipts of Cotton for the week are again over twenty thousand bales. The exports of this staple, in consequence of the firmness of prices on the large stock now held in this market, continue comparatively small. It may be we shall have a better return for the present week, as a good many Cotton freights for England are known to have been made. The other Domestic Produce exports are on a moderate scale. There is a little more doing in Breadstuffs, but the receipts of Grain by canal are unusually backward, especially of Wheat. The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise are the largest of any week of the season. The entries and duties of the fortnight are:

	Imports.	Customs.
September 9	$4,138,906	$3,767,160
September 16	7,838,380	2,715,435
Total for fortnight	$11,977,286	$6,482,595

The price of Gold has given way 1½ per cent. since Saturday week; the demand for Customs being of a less pressing nature than before. The Government is understood to be a seller, as their receipts, which are not at present wanted in the shape of Gold, continue to reach the Treasury. Some transfers of the Gold Customs at New-Orleans were made during the week to the New-York Office.

Money continues cheap, and in no large employment by the Stock Exchange, where the Railway speculation is languid, and the offerings of Government Gold-bearing Stocks not larger than the current investment and European demand. At one time during the week, the 7.30 ℔ cent. Currency Loans appeared in free supply, but at the close of the week were in request at previous quotations. The Border State Bonds have largely advanced, on a speculative inquiry which is not promptly met by the limited holdings in this market. With the exception of 2 ℔ cent. advance on Rock Island and Illinois Central Shares, it will be noticed that there is the slightest possible variation on the Railway list.

The Import Entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $7,838,380, as against the total entries of $2,672,519, same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,033,039, against $5,134,988 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $358,356, against $669,733 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,715,435. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 20,734 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week is 5,406.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since the 1st of January are officially (to 1st August) and semi-officially (since) reported, as follows—the small entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$10,557,849	Aug. 5	$5,494,[illegible]
February	11,366,364	Aug. 12	5,017,[illegible]
March	15,769,131	Aug. 19	5,076,[illegible]
April	13,937,972	Aug. 26	5,095,[illegible]
May	12,699,024	Sept. 2	4,708,[illegible]
June	16,619,289	Sept. 9	4,138,[illegible]
July	18,908,198	Sept. 16	7,838,[illegible]
Total			$137,227,[illegible]
As against same time 1864			184,072,[illegible]
Decrease since Jan. 1			$46,845,[illegible]

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported since Jan. 1, are:

January	$16,561,598	Aug. 2	$1,781,[illegible]
February	15,750,862	Aug. 9	3,894,[illegible]
March	14,397,718	Aug. 16	3,303,[illegible]
April	7,711,648	Aug. 23	3,395,[illegible]
May	8,258,275	Aug. 30	2,919,[illegible]
June	8,246,644	Sept. 6	2,323,[illegible]
July	12,812,075	Sept. 13	3,033,[illegible]
Total			$104,390,[illegible]
Against same time 1864			162,971,[illegible]
Decrease to date			$58,580,[illegible]

The Exports of Specie from New-York since Jan. 1 are:

January	$3,184,853	Aug. 5	$21,[illegible]
February	1,023,201	Aug. 12	324,[illegible]
March	381,913	Aug. 19	245,[illegible]
April	961,026	Aug. 26	743,[illegible]
May	7,255,071	Sept. 2	340,377
June	5,199,472	Sept. 9	422,[illegible]
July	723,966	Sept. 16	358,356
Total			$21,184,[illegible]
Against same date 1864			33,261,[illegible]
Decreased Specie Export since Jan 1			$12,077,[illegible]

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, are:

January	$2,042,347	June	$730,[illegible]
February	896,082	July	1,092,[illegible]
March	1,673,444	Aug.	1,681,[illegible]
April	2,307,024	Sept. 8	938,[illegible]
May	1,257,651		
Total to date			$12,630,[illegible]
Against deliveries to date, 1864			8,123,[illegible]
Increase since Jan 1			$4,506,[illegible]

The following are the Customs received in Gold, and Gold Interest paid out at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1865:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$4,276,399	January	$2,449,[illegible]
February	4,823,214	February	913,[illegible]
March	5,471,026	March	2,008,[illegible]
April	6,389,560	April	163,187
May	8,230,195	May	10,292,800
June	7,887,554	June	1,066,[illegible]
July	9,908,190	July	5,714,[illegible]
August	13,190,460	August	454,[illegible]
Sept. 2	825,399	Sept. 2	1,056,789
Sept. 9	3,767,170	Sept. 9	868,478
Sept. 16	2,715,435	Sept. 16	266,[illegible]
Total	$67,483,542	Total	$25,355,134

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	144⅝@142⅝@[illegible]
U. S. 6 ℔ cents, 5-20 years	107½@[illegible]
U. S. 5 ℔ cents, 10-40 years	94¼@[illegible]
New-York Central	92⅛@[illegible]
New-York and Erie	87@[illegible]
Rock Island	110¾@[illegible]
Michigan Southern	68⅛@[illegible]
Michigan Central	109@109½
Illinois Central	124@[illegible]
Hudson River	110@110¼
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	71¼@71[illegible]
Fort Wayne and Chicago	97⅛@97[illegible]
Chicago and Northwestern	27⅛@[illegible]
Almaden Quicksilver	48@48⅛
Mariposa Gold	12⅛@12[illegible]
Cumberland	43⅛@[illegible]
Reading	106⅝@107⅛
Northwestern Preferred	61⅛@62[illegible]
Canton Land Co.	39⅛@[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	28⅛@[illegible]

The week closed Saturday on a very abundant Money market to the Brokers at 5@6 ℔ cent.; most of the transactions on call being at the lower figure. Gold was a fraction firmer than on Friday; sales at 142⅞@143⅛ ℔ cent. Bills on London 109½ ℔ cent. The Shipments of Specie by the day's steamers were only $31,400, making for the week $358,356, of which $291,856 in Gold bars recently received from California. The Stock Exchange was steady on the Government Gold bearing Stocks, and firm on the 7-30 Currency Loans, and showed more spirit at rather better prices on the Railway speculation. The Border State Bonds continued to advance.

There was no Second Board of the Exchange. At 3 o'clock on the Street, the following quotations were made:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	93⅞	94	N. West Pref.	61⅛	62⅛
U. S. 5-20s	107⅛	107⅜	Rock Island	121⅛	112⅛
U. S. 7-30s	99⅜	99⅜	Fort Wayne	97⅜	97⅜
N. Y. Central	93⅛	93¼	Cumb'land Coal	43	43
Erie	86⅞	87	Quicksilver	47¾	48⅛
Hudson	110⅛	110½	Mariposa	12	12⅛
Reading	106⅜	107¼	Canton	39⅛	39
Mich. Southern	67⅜	68	Atlantic Mail	147	147
Illinois Central	125¾	126	American Gold	142⅜	143⅛
Pittsburgh	71	71¼	Ohio Certificates	27⅜	28⅛
Northwest	27⅜	28	Toledo	106	107

The following bids were made Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	116	Irving	107
Merchants'	109½	Metropolitan	114
City	175	Grocers'	115
North River	120	Market	106
Merchants' Exch'ge	99	Nassau	108
State of New-York	112	Shoe & Leather	104
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	98½	Continental	91⅛
Ocean	85	St. Nicholas	97
American Exchange	114	New-York County	145
Pacific	155	Import's' & Traders	92
Chatham	125	Park	140
Bank of the Republic	105	Central National	105
Hanover	105	Fourth National	96

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.Ex'd	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort	77
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds	63
Erie 7s, 4th mort, 1880	95⅛	Galena & Chi. ex	101⅛
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M,'77	96	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	100⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M, '69	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	94
Harlem, 1st M., 69, '72	101	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	[illegible]
Mich. C.new,1sts,8's,'82	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1stM	[illegible]
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1sts	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	94
N. Ind. Gosh. Line, '68	91	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M	81⅛
Mich.S. & N.I.S.F.7 ℔ c	96⅛	Miss. & Mo. L. G.1st M	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref	77	Chi. & Alton 1st mort	95⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. In	70	Chi. & Alton Income	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs	78	Atl. & Gt. West. 1st M	90⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	80⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st mor	77
Lack. & West'n Bonds	99	Peninsula R. R. Bonds	70
Del. L. & W. 1st mort	104	Mil. & St. Paul, 1st mor	85
Del. L. & W. 2d mort	103	Marietta & C. 1st M	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab 1st M	88	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort	[illegible]

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,460,091 16, including for Customs, $287,000, and on account of Loan, $554,000; payments, $1,462,872 94; balance, $71,340,775 10.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—Three hundred thousand dollars New-York Central Railroad Seven Per Cent. Convertible Bonds of eighteen hundred and seventy-six. Apply to JAMES H. BANKER, at the office of R. L. Cutting & Co., No. 19 William-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last: 3,434 bbls. Flour, 7,777 bushels Wheat, 8,500 bushels Barley, 218 bushels Oats, 165 pkgs. Provisions, and 30 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand and held firmly at $8@$8 12½ for Pots, and $7 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COAL—Has been in fair demand, at rising prices. Anthracite is less freely offered, and is in request at $9 25@$10 25 from the boat, ℔ large ton, and $11 50 @$12, in small lots, from the dealers' yards, ℔ short ton.

Pennsylvania Coal Trade.—The following are the receipts for the past week, and for the season, compared with the same time last year:

	1864. Week.	1864. Total.	1865. Week.	1865. Total.
Reading R. R.	77,366	2,189,589	89,377	1,980,620
Schul. Nav'n	83,020	670,024	88,394	584,018
Lehigh Val. R. R.	21,703	1,836,131	39,641	964,086
Lehigh Nav'n	22,581	487,508	32,487	502,124
Del. and Lack.	—	889,619	—	595,465
Del. and Hudson	45,505	914,436	581	473,071
Pittston Coal	—	509,515	—	355,601
Hunt and B. T.	8,372	271,316	7,803	203,435
Shamokin	9,550	207,990	4,995	265,402
Treverton	675	53,101	159	18,095
Lyken's Valley	5,698	124,145	5,875	58,336
Total tons	224,739	7,343,375	219,309	6,000,647

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but steady in price, including Java at 26c.@27c.; Rio at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22½c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon at 23c. ℔ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Has been quiet at easier prices. Middling at 44c.@45c. ℔ lb. Sales and receipts since our last, 1,650 bales. The receipts at this port this week have reached 20,704 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet at a shade lower prices. Sales since our last amount to 6,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6 85@$7 85; poor to choice Extra State, at $7 55 @$8 00 chiefly at $7 55@$7 70; round-hoop extra

Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 40@$8 80 ₱ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$6 85	@$7 35
Extra State	7 55	@ 8 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 65	@10 80
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 40	@ 8 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 85	@10 85
Extra Genesee	8 10	@10 80
Poor to choice extra Missouri	8 15	@14 00

Southern Flour continues quiet and heavy. Sales since our last 400 bbls., at $9 25@$10 45 for poor to good, and $10 50@$14 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining. Sales 350 bbls. Extra at $7 60@$10 85 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including Superfine at $5 60@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $4 60@$4 75 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, and $5 10@$5 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather more active, but at lower and irregular prices. Sales, since our last of 95,000 bushels, including fair to extra Amber Wisconsin at $1 61@$1 65, Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 55@$1 60, Amber State at $2@$2 05 ₱ bushel; inferior Red do., at $1 89. Corn has been less freely offered and has been in fair demand at firmer prices. Sales 65,000 bushels at 74c.@86½c. for unsound, and 88c.@90c. for sound mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Barley continues scarce and wanted. Barley Malt is unchanged. Sales, 4,500 bushels, at $1 65 ₱ bushel. Western Oats continue in lively demand, at 55c.@56c.; State at 54c.@55c., ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive, and nominal. The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water, at Albany, from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of Sept., in the years indicated:

	1863. Canal opened—May 1.	1864. April 30.	1865. May 1.
Flour, bbls	743,100	595,200	421,100
Wheat, bush	10,638,000	10,337,500	5,005,600
Corn, bush	15,354,700	5,937,400	7,729,400
Barley, bush	79,800	171,900	190,700
Oats, bush	5,157,500	5,235,600	5,513,106
Rye, bush	261,000	81,000	290,900
Malt, bush			387,100

HAY—Continues in fair request at 60c.@90c. for North River bale, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in less demand and heavy at 15c.@45c. for one-year old, and 40c.@60c. for poor to fancy new, ₱ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts add up 33,073 hides; sales 9,300 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Wheelè & Weidemeyer, 9,000 Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 21¼ lbs.@22 lbs., 21c., gold, usual selection; 3,500 Buenos Ayres, 23 lbs @25 lbs., 21c.@22c., gold, usual selection; 1,100 Rio Grande, 20 lbs., 17¾c., gold, usual selection; 3,000 California, 21 lbs., 27c., currency, usual selection; 2,200 Matamoras Dry Salted, 22 lbs., 13¼c., gold, usual selection; 3,000 Matamoras, 23 lbs. 13¼c. gold, usual selection; 1,000 Mexican, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Slaughter Ox, 65 lbs.@70 lbs., 11¼c., currency, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 239,100 Dry Hides and 350 bales East India Hides.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. Hull & Co. notice, thus: "For Hemlock Sole the market is without change as to demand, there continuing an active inquiry from every section and from all classes of buyers. Prices still have an upward tendency, quotations being fully 1c. higher than last week on most descriptions, while for prime stock even higher than our outside figures have been paid for small quantities. The receipts from the tanneries have been only 23,000 sides, leaving the supply very meagre and illy assorted. For Oak Tanned the market sympathizes with that for Hemlock, the demand continuing greater than the supply, and prices advancing. Upper in the rough is also in demand at full rates." We quote: Sole—Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 43c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 43c.@46c.; Oak, light cropped, good, 44c.@49c.; Oak, middle cropped, good, 49c.@54c.; Oak, bellies, cropped, good, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 38½c.@39½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 40c.@41c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 38c.@39.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 39c.@40c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 33½c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 36½c.@37½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 35c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged all weights, 31c.@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A., poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 29c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 30c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 36c.@43c., cash, ₱ lb.

METALS—Copper has been sparingly offered, and has been in fair request at advancing prices. Iron has been lightly dealt in, the high prices claimed by holders checking operations. Lead has been in very active demand, especially foreign pig, which has been on the advance. Spelter has attracted more attention. Tin has been held very firmly, with a moderate inquiry. We quote: Ingot Copper at 31½c.@33c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron at $42@$45; No. 2 American Pig Iron at $42@$43; Scotch Pig Iron at $47@$49 ₱ ton; English Bar Iron at $90@$105 (from first hands and from store) for common, and $97 50@$115 (from first hands and from store) for refined, ₱ ton; Pig Lead at equal to $9 62@$10, ₱ 100 lbs.; Spelter at 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb.; Straits Tin at 27c.@27½c., in gold, and Banco Tin at 28¾c.@29½c., in gold, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand at steady prices.

NAVAL STORES—Have been lightly dealt in to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at $1 10@$1 15 ₱ gallon, and Resin at $5 50@$17 50 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been quiet but steady, including Crude Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Bleached do. at $1 85@$1 90; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 45; Lard Oil at $2 25@$2 35; Linseed at $1 60@$1 61; Olive Oil at $1 95@$2 05; Red Oil at $1 30@$1 35; ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand, at 35c.@35½c. for Crude; 57c.@60c. for refined, in bond; 76c.@78c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand at rather firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,400 bbls., in lots, at $32 37½@$32 50, closing at $32 50 cash, for New Mess; $30 50@$31 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $29@$29 75 for Prime, Mess; $31 50 for thin Mess; $24 50@$25 for Prime ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 500 bbls. New Mess, buyer's option, September delivery, at $32 62½; 500 bbls. Prime Mess, seller's option, October, at $29 75 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 15c.@16c. for Shoulders, and 19c.@22½c. for Hams; sales equal to 550 pkgs. Bacon is inactive; a lot of rough sides sold at 17½c. ₱ lb. Lard is again dearer; sales, 900 tierces and bbls., at 23c.@28c. for very inferior to very choice, ₱ lb. Beef continues in fair request, at $11@$14 50 for Extra Mess; $8 50@$12 for Plain Mess; sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Prime Mess Beef is unaltered. Butter continues in good request at 33c.@43c. for poor to good, and 45c.@50c. for fancy State, and 25c.@37c. for Western ₱ lb. Cheese is in moderate demand at 11½c.@16½c. for poor to very choice ₱ lb. We quote:

Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₱ lb	45	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₱ lb	45	@50
Half-firkin tubs—first quality, ₱ lb	43	@45
Half-firkin tubs—second quality, ₱ lb	38	@40
Orange and Sussex Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb	43	@44
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ₱ lb	41	@42
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ₱ lb	38	@40
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ₱ lb	40	@41
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ₱ lb	37	@38
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ₱ lb	35	@36
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ₱ lb	35	@38
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ₱ lb	31	@33
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ₱ lb	31	@33
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ₱ lb	28	@30
Common Western—firkins, ₱ lb	25	@28
Grease Butter—original firkins, ₱ lb	15	@16

Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	16¼	@16½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	15½	@16
Farm Dairies—first quality	15½	@15¾
Farm Dairies—second quality	14	@15
Farm Dairies—common	13	@13½
Orange County—flat skimmed	12	@13

SKINS—The demand for Goat continues active, chiefly for manufacturing purposes, at advanced prices. Sales of 6,000 Matamoras, average 220, at 58c., and 4,000 do., average 250, at 51c., gold. The demand for Deer continues fair from both manufacturers and dealers at full rates. Sales embrace 8,000 lbs. Para, to arrive, at 55c., gold, and 12,000 lbs. Central American, on the spot and to arrive, on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request and steady. Sales, since our last, 650 hhds. Cuba at 12c.@14½c., and 800 boxes Havana, part at 14½c.@15½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at 15½c.@20½c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE.—Sales, 21,000 lbs., at 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 75,000 lbs. at 16¼c.@17c.; 20,000 lbs. grease, at 16½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at $2 28@$2 29 ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The demand from manufacturers continues good, and desirable lots of domestic are held with increased firmness. Included in the sales since our last have been 280,000 lbs. domestic fleece, at 56c.@77½c.; 65,000 lbs. domestic pulled, at 62c.@70c.; 65,000 lbs. California, part at 26c.@39c.; a lot of unwashed Oregon, at 42c.; 10,000 lbs. Canada Nails, at 72½c.; 10,000 lbs. Rabat, at 34c.; 30,000 lbs. Texas and Mexican at 30c.; 10,000 lbs. Cordova Nails on private terms; 10,000 lbs. Odessa, at 27c., (in gold;) 610 bales Mestiza, part at 17c.@25c., (in gold;) 220 bales Donskoi, part at 34c., (in gold;) 200 bales Cape, part at 40c.@42c.; and small lots of other kinds on private terms. In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, the week's sales reached "650,000 lbs. domestic, at a range of 60c.@85c. for fleece, and 65c.@85c. for super and extra pulled. Included are lots of Western mixed at 65c., Illinois fleece at 60c.@63c., Wisconsin and Vermont at 60c.@65c., New-York State 62c.@67c., Michigan at 65c.@70c., and Ohio at 70c.@78c. for fair to choice lots. Pulled Wool is scarce, the new crop not having been received to any extent. We note small sales at 65c.@70c. for common and super extra, and 75c.@85c. for the best grades, including Rochester and Eastern. In Canada, sales of mixed lots at 75c., and combing a shade higher. In foreign, the sales have been inconsiderable, though at full rates, including small lots of Cape at 37c.@45c., and Mestiza at 35c.@42c. Manufacturers have large orders for Winter goods yet to be filled, and though they have bought freely of late, the current consumption is such that they are not able to keep out of the market more than a week or two. The low and medium wools of the extreme West, as well as the heavy fleeces of New-York State, are being used up very rapidly; and though they still continue to come forward quite freely, they command much better rates than at the opening of the season. The better grades of Michigan have thus far been almost the sole reliance of consumers of fine wool; but these are much reduced in stock, and, with the inferior qualities, will probably be sold up clean long before the close of the season. Fine domestic wool for the manufacture of Spring goods is now being inquired for, and will soon be needed for actual consumption in large quantities. The stocks of choice fleeces on the market are as yet very light. Pennsylvania and West Virginia staple has hardly made its appearance, and will not probably be forthcoming till the Eastern markets are capable of sustaining materially higher rates. This will happen when the exigencies of consumers are sufficiently pressing to warrant agents and country operators in meeting the views of growers, who seem bound to have matters all their own way. Ohio wool is beginning to arrive more freely; but only ordinary lots are offering at current rates. The choice clips which have come to hand are held by consignees above the market at 80c.@82½c., and these rates they fully expect to realize."

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York, Sept. 16, 1865.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece	68@70
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	60@65
and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	55@60
Common fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	75@80
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	70@75
½ and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	65@68
Common fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	50@65
Native and ¼ fleece	
Common fleece	
California.	
Washed fleece	48@68
Unwashed fleece, fine	27@46
Unwashed fleece, medium	
Unwashed fleece, coarse	20@30
Unwashed burry, coarse	14@25
Pulled fine	45@60
Pulled medium	40@50
Pulled common	32@40
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	62@67
New-York City, super	60@62
New-York City, No. 1	47@55
New-York City, No. 2	16@18
Country, extra	65@71
Country, super	60@66
Country, No. 1	50@57
Country No. 2	18@20
Lambs	55@70
Western limed pulled	40@50
Southern limed pulled	38@45
Tub washed	65@80

FREIGHTS—Have been rather quiet, with 516 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool the engagements included 200 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; also by steamer, 7,000 bushels Corn at 6¼d. ₱ 56lbs. For a direct port in Holland, a bark, with Grain, at 5s. 3d. ₱ quarter. For Cork and orders, a British ship, with 30,000 bushels Wheat at 6s., or if to a direct port at 5s. 6d., and if to Penarth Roads, at 5s. ₱ quarter. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 1,044 tons, from Mobile to Liverpool, Cotton, at 1d.; a Bremen bark, 627 tons, from City Point to Bremen, Tobacco, 27s. 6d.; a bark, 425 tons, and a Prussian bark, 564 tons, to a direct port in Ireland. Grain, 5s. 3d.; a brig to Cork and a market, 5s. 9d.; a Hamburg brig to Cork for orders, Grain, 6s., or if to a direct port 5s. 6d.; a bark to Londonderry, 16,000 Grain, 5s. 6d.; a Prussian bark, 2,000 Petroleum, to Cork for orders, if to the United Kingdom, 6s., or if to the Continent, between Havre and Hamburg, 6s. 6d.; an Italian brig from Portland to Barcelona, Lumber $12 50 ₱ 1,000 cubic feet; one from Portland to a port in Spain, Coal, $10 50; a Bremen bark, 265 tons, to Montevideo, Measurement Goods, 13c. ₱ foot, and Lumber $13; a Danish brig, to Rio Janeiro, 230 tons Coal, a round sum; a brig, 199 tons, to New-Grenada and back, $3,000 currency; one, now in Boston, from Turks Island to New-Orleans, Salt, 20½c.; two to St. Stephen, N. B., Corn, 6c., and Flour 30c.; a bark, 340 tons, to Sicily and back, a Norwegian brig, 200 tons Coal, to Rio Janeiro, and a schooner from Apalachicola to New-York, on private terms.

PERSONAL.

IF MR. HEARST OR MR. FOSTER, from Abbeville, S. C., are in the city, they will please call at the Anson House, corner of Spring and Crosby sts.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, NO. 212 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK, NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN. NEW-YORK CLASSES on MONDAY, THURSDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS, commencing Oct. 2. BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, commencing Oct. 3. Afternoon for children. Evening for gentlemen. Primary Class in Brooklyn, under the instructions of Mr. F. DODWORTH, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and SATURDAY MORNING. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st., will reopen on SATURDAY, Sept. 23. I shall introduce to my pupils the present season, the *German Cotillon* and the *Quadrille Française*, as danced in my presence the past Summer at Paris and Dieppe. Having had the honor to be elected Corresponding Member of the *Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris, Artistes du Théâtre Impériale de l'Opera*, all new dances emanating from the society will be forwarded to me as soon as produced. Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; J. Hyatt's, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute, and at the Academy.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 361 Broome-st., will open TUESDAY, Sept. 19, 1865, for adults. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, for children. All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons. During the vacation the rooms have been elegantly refitted, painted and decorated, rendering it the most extensive and convenient dancing academy in this country. Ladies' primary classes instructed by Mrs. BROOKES. OPENING SOIREE, WEDNESDAY EVE'NG, Sept. 20.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, No. 32 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German Cotillon and fashionable quadrilles.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles, walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster Established 1843.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—TEACHERS' DESKS and chairs, tables, bank and office desks, &c., lecture-room and school settees. All other kinds of school material. ROBT. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS will hold their regular meeting in the Baptist Tabernacle, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, at 7½ o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—DR. COLTON has returned and will administer the gas in person for the extraction of teeth, guaranteeing entire freedom from pain. We have had over 6,000 patients, without a single failure or accident. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE WOODWARD STEAM pumping engine No. 2; one Andrews steam engine, five-horse power; large and small steam tanks, pipes, &c. Prices low. LOCKWOOD & EVERETT, No. 18 Platt-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

ANNULAR (diamond) DRILL.

The Annular Drill Company of New-York are now prepared to furnish their machines to order, for all purposes of mining, tunneling, quarrying and rock blasting. County and State rights for sale. Subscriptions to a part of the working capital stock received at office of Riker & Co., No. 78 Broadway; Satterlee & Co., No. 70 Broadway; Morris & Wheelwright, No. 72 Beaver-st., or at office of the company, No. 10 Pine-st. J. WALES, Treasurer.

BASS & CO., BREWERS, BURTON ON TRENT., having information of the fraudulent use of their trade labels in the United States, hereby offer a reward of $200 for evidence that will secure the conviction of any person perpetrating this fraud, the information to be given to THOS. McMULLEN, No. 44 Beaver-st., New-York, Agent for the sale of this celebrated Ale.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Aug. 17, 1865.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. C. S. Tripler, Surgeon U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon U. S. A.; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon U. S. A., and Brevet Major C. C. Lee, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City, on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army, and of Assistant Surgeons for promotion. Applicants must be between 21 and 36 years of age, and physically sound. Applications must be addressed to the Surgeon-General of the army, stating the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth; they must be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character. If the applicant has been in the service, he will send the testimonial of the chief medical officer, under whom he has served, and if in service at the present time, the application must be sent through the Medical Director of the respective department. No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment. There are now twelve vacancies in the Medical Staff. J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-Gen. U. S. Army.

MILITARY CLAIMS.—ALL PERSONS HOLDING claims against the State of New-York, payable under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain claims incurred in the organization, equipment, and subsistence of troops raised in the State of New-York, or received therefrom for the service of the United States," passed April 21, 1862, and amended May 4, 1863, are hereby notified to transmit the same with the vouchers thereof, to Col. Silas W. Burt, Assistant Inspector-General and Secretary of the Auditing Board, at No. 544 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January, 1866. The appropriation made for the payment of claims audited and allowed, expires by constitutional limitation on the 25th day of April next, and claims must be filed in advance. GEORGE S. BATCHELLER, Inspector-General, ALEX. W. HARVEY, Judge-Advocate-General, EDWIN A. MERRITT, Quartermaster-General. New-York, Sept. 16, 1865.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A RESPECTABLE NOVA-SCOTIA WOMAN wishes to engage her services as nurse for children or an invalid, to a family going to California in October or November, where her services will be an equivalent for her passage money; the best of references given. Address Box No. 2,595 Post-office, Boston, Mass.

WANTED.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCHWOMAN a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent city references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as lady's maid; good dressmaker; can cut and fit, dress hair and work on a machine; five years' city reference; very obliging. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a Protestant girl, in city or country; would go as chambermaid and nurse; will be found fully competent for her duties; best of reference. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESPECTABLE colored woman, as lady's maid; speaks French, understands hair-dressing and dress-making; has unexceptionable recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT young women; one as cook, understands meats, game, bread and pastry; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have 6 years' references. Call at 67 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, OR TO do general housework; good references given; no objection to the country. Address MARY, Box No. 53 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good references. Apply at No. 144 East 21st-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged girl, as nurse; capable of taking care of an infant. Call at No. 148 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; is a good baker; will assist in washing; best city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation to do chamberwork or take care of children. Can give testimonials from her late employers. Apply for three days at No. 354 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress. Best of reference can be given. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent city reference, a situation as cook in all its branches, meats, poultry, game and soups; does the coarse washing; wages, $12. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker; city reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; good city reference. Call at No. 108 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly, to go out by the day. Address a note to M. W., Station G, for three days.

LADIES IN WANT OF HELP, WITH sewing, can have all kinds of underclothing, tucking, &c., done in the best manner; also, boy's suits, by a good tailoress; can refer to families of the first respectability in the city. Call or address a note to Mrs. M. H. HUGHES, No. 858 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT couple, situations in city or country, (any distance;) the man is an excellent hand over horses; a steady driver; willing to be generally useful; the wife as cook or laundress; they can be highly recommended. Apply or direct to JOHN, care of Mr. Manning, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG man, a situation in a wholesale house as entry or shipping clerk or book-keeper, (dry-goods preferred;) writes a quick, legible hand, is correct at figures, can give good city reference, verbally or in writing, as to character and competency. Address or call on J. A. ROBERTS, No. 8 Harrison-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a business place where he can make himself useful to his employer; is a good penman and can mark labels. Is not afraid to work. Good references given for honesty and sobriety. Address J. D., Box No. 220, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man of long experience in this city; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; is a single man; the very best of city reference. Address R. D., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family, for a man who is able to speak English, French and German, and served for many years in the above capacity. Inquire at No. 18 Thompson-st., for G. GROSSMANN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business; the best of reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address or call at his present employer's, No. 8 West 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business and has good references; country preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, as good driver, groom, work on farm, garden, care of horses, cows, &c., or most any kind of work; city or country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business; good references given; can be seen for two days. Address Maddon, No. 956 Broadway, for J. H.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, the man as coachman and gardener, the wife to do general housework; good cook; no incumbrances; city or country. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN GOING ABROAD, is desirous of procuring a place for his coachman, English Protestant, with an irreproachable character. Address A. B. C., Newport, Rhode Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man, with the best of city reference; six years from one family, and others. Address C. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; is a good, careful driver; perfectly understands his business; willing and obliging. Address H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man and wife; wife to do general housework; has the best of city reference. Address J. D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; 4 years' good reference from other situations. Address W. H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A very respectable Englishman; city or country; willing to make himself useful; good reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN A situation as coachman; understands the care and treatment of horses; has good references, and would be willing. Address J. K., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; best of references given. Apply, for two days, at the private stables, No. 30 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT man, as waiter in a private family, with best of city reference. Call or address M. R., No. 99 West 24th-st.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A YOUNG man just returned from the army, has had sixteen years' experience in the management of horses. Call at the store, No. 99 West 27th-st.

TO BANKERS AND OTHERS.—A YOUNG man of unexceptionable character, who has had a long experience as teller and book-keeper in a bank, desires a position in a bank, banking house or some establishment where this kind of knowledge would be available; a liberal salary expected. Address LENOX, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY IN THE BONNET department at Grand-st. Cheap Store, two experienced ladies of genteel address, as saleswomen. Apply, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at EDW. RIDLEY'S, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st. Learners will please not apply.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY, 16 OR 17 years of age, who is good at figures and a fair penman, to do office work; references must be unexceptionable. Apply to WILLSON WATROUS & CO., 1st-av., corner 39th-st.

GARDENER WANTED—FOR A SMALL place in the country, a short distance from the city; must understand the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables, and be willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 195 Fulton-st., from 9 to 10 A. M.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS, WITH good recommendations, wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses and seamstresses.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, AND TO ASSIST in books; must write a good hand, quick at figures, competent and of undoubted reputation. None other need apply, in handwriting and with reference, to Box No. 2,396 Post-office.

WANTED—AT BEDELL'S, NO. 311 FOURTH-AV., a number of first-class servants as ladies' maids, seamstresses, chambermaids, nurses and girls for every work, suitable for families returning from the country.

WANTED—A SALESMAN; A YOUNG MAN who has had experience in the upholstery and paper hanging business. Apply to W. & H. MUMFORD, Nos. 218 and 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—TWO WELL-RECOMMENDED girls, cook and chambermaid, in a small private family. Call at No. 239 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress in a small family; city reference required. Apply at No. 3 East 27th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A BOOKSTORE, A SMART BOY, about 16 years old; must live on west side of city. Address B. & C., Box No. 2,205 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A BOY ABOUT 14 years of age; must be quick and intelligent. Address, in own hand writing, Box 4,086 Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—LADIES' DRESS CAP MAKERS; steady employment, good pay. Apply at RICHMOND'S, No. 783 Broadway.

FEMALE AGENTS WANTED AT NO. 11 7th-av.

GENERAL AGENTS WANTED FOR THE self-teaching Babbittonian Penmanship and Pens, which are being introduced with unparalleled rapidity into this and several foreign countries. An agent wanted for Chicago and the surrounding States; one for St. Louis and the surrounding States; one for New-Orleans and five surrounding States; one for Baltimore and vicinity, and one for Toronto and vicinity. Splendid inducements to agents. Terms for Penmanship, post-paid, $1 50. Apply to BABBITT & WILT, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept 19. Boarding and day school. Boys prepared for college, business, West Point and the navy school. French is the language used at large, and is taught, spoken without interfering with other studies. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils and their parents during the past ten years. A primary department for young boys over seven. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

IDLEWILD. Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 30. Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Mrs. Reed is at home. References: Bishop Potter, Bishop Kip, Rev. W. B. Sprague, D.D., Hon. M. Fillmore, Major-Gen. Dix, Hon. W. Hunt, Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., Henry A. Smythe, Esq., Edwin Hoyt, Esq., Hon. Erastus Corning, &c.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. Nos. 161 5th-av. and 937 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., reopens Sept. 18. The large increase of pupils necessitated its removal. The rooms now occupied have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access and of supervision, indeed for all school purposes, they cannot well be surpassed. Parents are invited to call. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander.	Wm. E. Dodge.	Robert Schell.
John Auchincloss.	Henry Day.	John Sherwood.
A. M. Allerton.	Geo. De Forest.	W. L. Skidmore.
Chas. G. Barrett.	Edmund Dwight.	Cyrus A. Smith.
John S. Boyd.	O. D. F. Grant.	James Stokes.
Wm. A. Butler.	Oliver Harriman.	Chas. N. Talbot.
Benj F. Butler.	Enoch Ketcham.	John C. Tucker.
Alb. W. Canfield.	Alex. Knox.	H. C. Van Vorst.
L. B. Cannon.	Calvin E. Knox.	Ralph Wells.
John. R. Cecil.	Lewis Roberts.	John C. Work.
Kenny Couillard.	D. S. Schanck.	Thos. S. Young.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, YONKERS, N. Y. Boarding School for Boys. W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV. French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. This institution, founded in N. Y. 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy-park and Union-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 292 Henry-st., near Grand. JOSEPH L. MARSHALL, Rector.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 238 East 13th-st., (Old No. 146,) will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

MISS COMSTOCK Will continue to receive a *limited* number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. Parks and Miss C. E. Ferris, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

JOHN W. THOMSON, A. M., PRIVATE TEACHER, No. 70 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Young Ladies' Department, No. 445 West 22d-st.; Young Gentlemens' Department, Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st. The new term will begin on MONDAY, 11th of September. The principals will be ready to receive day scholars and boarding pupils from the 1st of September. Regular school stages will facilitate the communication with the eastern portion of the city. Copies of the programme, containing full particulars, may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; at B. Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; at T. W. Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the Institute. H. GEREKE, P. D.; ROSALIE F. HEUMANN, T. SHUTZ, P. D.

HOME AND INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH, English, music and drawing, for four young ladies, or four misses; excellent opportunity for acquiring a good practice of the French language, which is constantly spoken in a French Parisian family of professors, living in the healthiest part of Brooklyn, No. 112 Carlton-av., near Myrtle-av.; best references and testimonials given.

KINDERGARTEN.—THE PRIVATE SCHOOL for Children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at No. 70 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores. For further information, address Miss E. M. COE, at the above place, or call at any time after Sept. 5.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, German and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 11. Circulars at the school; Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—No. 252 Clinton-st., reopens Sept. 13. The boarding department offers superior advantages to young ladies from abroad. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M. Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, EBBITT HALL, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. English, French and Classical. Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE—78TH-ST., near 4th-av.—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1865, with a full corps of experienced professors and teachers.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS, having enlarged her private classes, will open a French and English day school for young ladies, on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 106 West 42d-st.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR girls, White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. Principal, Mrs. R. B. SEARLES.

MISS ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 30 West 25th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Stockbridge, Mass.—The Winter term will open TUESDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to F. HOFFMAN, Principal.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE (FORMERLY "the Spingler") Institute, for young ladies, Park-av., corner of 38th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson.—Fall term will commence Monday, Oct. 2. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. C. M. WHITE.—FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars forwarded on application. Number limited to 15.

MISS SCHENKBERG DESIRES TO FILL a few vacancies in her class of young ladies, which will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 107 (old No. 65) West 21st-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school for young ladies, on MONDAY, the 4th of September, at New-Rochelle, New-York.

THE MISSES HOPKINS' ENGLISH AND French classes for young ladies and children, will reopen for the reception of pupils, Sept. 20, at No. 87½ West 26th-st., new No. 143, between 6th and 7th avs.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND Day School, for Young Ladies, at White Plains, New-York, reopens Sept. 4.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, a Military Boarding School. C. B. WARRING, A. M. Principal. Opens Sept. 14.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BROWN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 71 West 23d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE MISSES MASON WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, Sept. 20, at No. 116 West 21st-st., (old No. 74.)

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11, for children of both sexes.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL CARE and instruction. Rev. JAS. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, 66 West 46th-st., will reopen Monday, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, An English, French and classical school for young gentlemen, corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE. A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September. Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale on the Hudson. Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON Will reopen his CLASSICAL, FRENCH and ENGLISH School, with Primary Department and Gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 11. School hours, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; from Nov. 1 to April 1, 9½ A. M., to 2½ P. M. Circulars at the school.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. "It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.* C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

ELOCUTION. MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will resume her teaching in schools, in New-York and its vicinity, in September. Private pupils and classes received at Mr. Vandenhoff's rooms, Gibson's Building, corner of Broadway and 13th-st.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The class for boys under ten will reopen at No. 70, and will be enlarged by request.

MRS. MACAULAY'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 263 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th. For particulars address as above.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. H. M. PIERCE, President

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 71 WEST 14TH-ST., CORNER OF 5TH-AV., Now in its forty-sixth year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 11, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also to the following gentlemen whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Ferris, Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Dowling, Sommers, Imbric, (Jersey City,) Rankin, (Newark,) Hornblower, (Paterson;) Dr. Trask, Astoria; Dr. Sanford, Ravenswood; Drs. E. H. Van Winkle, Charles Henschel, H. W. B. Woodhull, J. W. Elliot, O. P. Wells, John Osborn, Otto Fullgraff; Messrs. Wm. H. Webb, Stephen P. Russell, Peter S. Hoe, Robert Carter, and many others whose names, together with commendatory letters, will be found in the circular. G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. The Fifteenth Annual Session of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will open on MONDAY, Sept. 18. A pleasant home is provided in the family of the Principal for pupils from abroad. CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

HOBART HALL, 98 WEST 37th-ST., N.Y. Enlarged accommodations for young ladies resident in the family. Eleventh session begins THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address J. J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, Opposite Washington-square; Primary, Commercial, Classical; opens Sept. 11. Circulars at No. 9 University.

MISS PORTER'S School for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 24, at No. 56 East 25th-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, No. 15 East 31st-st., (between 5th and Madison avs.) will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

MR. CORNWALL Will reopen his School for Boys, No. 55 West 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 2.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 E. 21st-st., will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge of Miss Armstrong, the former superintendent, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND LETTERS.—Besides the full Classical Course, for the Bachelor of Arts, and the full Scientific Course, for the Bachelor of Science, there is furnished a General Scientific Course, and a General Literature Course, to young men who may desire them alone. Students may also enter for a particular study as in the universities abroad. Examinations for admission will be made on TUESDAY next, (19th,) in the Council Room, at 9½ A. M. SEPT. 14, 1865. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector, opens Sept. 11. Catalogues at Broadway bookstores and at the Institute, where pupils of all ages are admitted at any time and prepared *thoroughly* for business or college.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. In charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will re-open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Terms, $60 per quarter. For circulars apply to Mr. J. H. Fonda, American Exchange Bank, No. 38 Wall-st., N. Y.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING FOR BUSINESS MEN.—MR. DOLBEAR, 609 Broadway, gives private instruction (day and evening) in average, interest, exchange, &c., and qualifies gentlemen practically for head book-keepers. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant rapid business penmen.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, will open Sept. 18, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., on MONDAY, September 18. Circulars may be had at the school, or by addressing Mr. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. READ'S SELECT BOARDING School for young ladies, Goshen, Orange County, New-York; number limited to twenty; a few vacancies; terms reasonable. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE boys, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. For circulars address Z. M. PHELPS, (at Riverdale,) late Principal of the Mt. Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, New-York.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL, English and French school, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No 5. West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE Young Ladies' Department of this institution commences its forty-ninth year on TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

THE MISSES WATSON WILL REOPEN their Day and Boarding School on the 19th September at No. 82 East 15th-st.

THE MISSES MEIKLEHAM, NO 151 West 26th-st., will open a school for young children on Sept. 25.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER French and English school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at No. 62 East 38th-st.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 18.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

REV. MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, No. 907 Broadway. Circulars with terms, references, &c., as above.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 11.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—327 AND 329 4th av. reopens Sept. 11. Rev. Dr. GEO. W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, New-York.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 21. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Principal.

MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway, northwest corner of 21st-st., now open. Pupils prepared for School of Mines and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. The exercises will be resumed as follows: In the SCHOOL OF ART, Sept. 4; PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Sept. 11; the DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND LETTERS, and SCHOOL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, Sept. 20; the SCHOOL OF LAW, Oct. 2; the SCHOOL OF ANALYTICAL AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY and the SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, Oct. 17. Examinations for admission to the Department of Science and Letters will take place in the Council Room, on Tuesday, 19th September, at 9:30 A. M. For circulars inquire at the University, Washington-square. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES Offers facilities for a first-class education in all branches. Situated in the beautiful town of Englewood, N. J., on the Palisades, near the city. Next term opens Sept. 20. J. A. FOWLER, WM. B. DWIGHT, Principals.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION. TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery, below Houston-st. OPEN DAY AND EVENING for ladies and gentlemen. PRIVATE INSTRUCTION in all English branches.

A PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 819 Broadway, cor. Twelfth-st. Boys and men designed for business are taught book-keeping, writing and arithmetic, by VOGELSDORFF, whose method of instruction is based upon twenty years' experience in teaching and keeping books in business.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK Will reopen his classes for instruction in the Theory of Music, on TUESDAY, Oct. 17, at Steinway's Rooms, No. 71 East 14th-st. Circulars can be obtained at the principal music stores.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 30 miles south of New-York City. Special attention is given to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting and French. The Winter Session begins September 18. For catalogues address the Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MISS MILLER WILL REOPEN HER French, German and English school for young ladies and little girls on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 25 East 25th-st., (in the church.) There will be a special class for advanced pupils, and Dr. Crosby, (No. 306 2d-av.,) has kindly allowed Miss Miller to refer to him. Circulars may be had at the school, or at Mr. Christern's bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT WEST ORANGE, N. J., second building northeast of St. Mark's Church, reopened the 9th inst., and will continue till the Summer vacation. In this well-established seminary, boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college, and have the comforts of a home. Two vacancies are open. 12 boys, limited number. No day scholars. Address PRINCIPAL, Post-office Box No. 152, or come and see.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL REOPEN their English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., Murray Hill, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Miss HOWLAND will be at home on and after Sept. 14. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11. This school, where two hundred pupils have been admitted last year, is wanting in none of the improvements of a well conducted institution.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction. Special preparation for any college or scientific school. Academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Open day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Boys will be fitted for college or business; Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For particulars, address the principal, W. C. GINN. STAMFORD, Conn., August, 1865.

LESSONS IN OIL PAINTING, PASTEL and drawing, by a lady artist, who has studied in France. For cards apply or address PASTEL, care of Edward Dechaux, Artists' Emporium, No. 653 Broadway.

MME. NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY informs the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 11, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS UNDER 12, Hempstead Institute, Long Island, N. Y. E. HINDS, A. M., Principal.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence 66 East 17th-st.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 53 West 32d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NO. 53½ WEST 32d-st. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A. late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS BEAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 21 Brevoort-place, reopens Sept. 20.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. The Fall Term will commence ON THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER. For circulars giving full information in regard to the mode of instruction, terms, tuition fees, graduation, &c., address Post-office Box No. 1,965. H. BOOTH, Chicago.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The eighth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, Oct. 4. Graduates are admitted to the bar on presentation of their diplomas. For catalogues or further information, address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

TEACHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A LADY OF REFINEMENT and superior scholarship, possessed of most satisfactory credentials as to ability, &c., offers her services to the public. She has taught acceptably English, French, Latin and the elements of music. Emolument not a consideration. The advertiser ventures to assert that complete satisfaction will be experienced by any party who may choose to avail themselves of her offices. Address, for one week, Mr. MEDWORTH, No. 388 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

ELOCUTION.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE school, in New-York City, an elocutionist; a young man of culture in oratory and reading, who knows how to command the attention of young students, from 9 to 10 A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Address, with references and terms, CICERO, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

TO FAMILIES UP-TOWN.—A LADY, WELL qualified, offers her services as morning governess. The advertiser teaches French, English, music and oil painting; also the rudiments of Spanish; highly satisfactory references. Address EUROPEAN, care of Messrs. Scribner & Wilford, Publishers, Brooks' Buildings, Grand-st.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES an engagement as resident governess; she is qualified to instruct in the English branches, music and French; references given and required. Address for a week RESIDENT GOVERNESS, Astoria, Queens County, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY SEEKS EITHER FULL or partial employment; acquirements, higher and lower English branches thoroughly, piano, singing, drawing, painting, ornamentals. Testimonials from prominent individuals and institutions. Terms moderate. Box No. 20 Godfrey's Post-office, 833 Broadway.

A CARD.—A TEACHER OF MANY YEARS' successful experience as principal, having relinquished his school to devote his time to giving instruction in private schools and families, is desirous of making further engagements. Address J., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A SITUATION either as a daily or resident tutor in a family; is competent to teach drawing, Spanish and the English branches; desirable references given. Address G. H., Box No. 52 New-York Post-office.

WEST HOBOKEN.—A YOUNG MARRIED French lady (Protestant) is desirous of meeting with one or two little girls, between the ages of 8 and 12, to board and educate. Apply by letter to Mme. AUCTRIOT, Box No. 2,189 New-York Post-office.

A FRENCH LADY, WITH SEVERAL years' experience in teaching, and whose time after 3 o'clock is as yet unoccupied, wishes to meet with a few scholars; great reduction for those forming a small class. Address F. F., Station F.

AN OXFORD GRADUATE, HAVING A FEW hours every day unemployed, would be glad to hear of two or three private pupils, whom he would attend at their homes. Address M. A., Post-office, Harlem.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER (GENTLEMAN) wishes a few private pupils; best of references furnished. Address B., Box No. 2,274 New-York Post-office.

TEACHER.—N. BALLARD, A. M., WILL CONTINUE to give lessons in private families and in schools, in New-York and Brooklyn. Residence No. 187 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A THOROUGH AND EXPERIENCED lady teacher of music, to reside in a church school. Address, with references, E. N. J., P. O. Box 1,812, New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LADY PIANO MUSIC teacher, at the Hudson River Institute, immediately. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Claverack, N. Y.

WANTED—FOR ENTIRE SCHOOL-DAY, male teachers, classics and penmanship. Apply at No. 212 5th-av., after 2 P. M.

TIMBER AND PLANK FOR SALE.

360,000 feet Indiana ship and shipping oak plank.
275,000 feet Canada oak ship plank.
Michigan, State and Susquehannah white pine deck plank.
Yellow pine timber.
Yellow pine flooring, ¼ inch.
Ohio, Michigan, Canada and State oak timber.
Canada white pine timber.
Canada hackmatack timber.
Black River spruce spars.
For sale at market rates by JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM—Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—SADAK AND KALASHADE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ALCHEMIST—MAGIC TRUMPET—THE WHITES AND THE BROWNS.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—TOODLES.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—HERRMANN.

BROADWAY THEATRE—RICHARD III.

IRVING HALL—THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Toronto *Globe* publishes a return showing that the numberof acres assessed in Upper Canada is 18,144,000, and in Lower Canada 13,663,000. The number of rate-payers assessed in Upper Canada is 285,000, and in Lower Canada 211,000. The assessed value of real estate in Upper Canada is $240,000,000, and in Lower Canada, $169,000,000. The assessed value of personal property in Upper Canada, $25,000,000, and in Lower Canada, $1,400,000. This statement includers cities, towns and counties.

Jefferson City and the surrounding vicinity is filled with Union refugees from Arkansas and other Southern States, and many are in a starving condition, sick and without assistance. They are without shelter, with no other place on which to sleep than the wet ground, and with no food save that which a feeble charity provides.

It having been determined to make Chattanooga a permanent military post, with forts, etc., stringent measures have been taken by the commandant to enforce discipline among officers and men. There are about $7,000,000 worth of military supplies stored there at present, and measures are being taken to secure this property against fire.

The archives of the State of Arkansas, including the rebel records, which were carried off when the United States forces occupied Little Rock, have been found in Lafayette County, in the extreme southwestern part of the State, and are now back again in the Capitol. They were in a very damaged condition.

Major CHAS. F. PUTNAM, of the One Hundred and Fifty-third New-York Volunteers, died in Savannah on the 9th inst., after a brief illness of two weeks. His disease was typhoid fever. The deceased was a native of Fultonville, Montgomery County, N. Y., and was about 26 years of age.

The Confederate Council at Quebec, met on Friday, in the Executive Council Chamber, Messrs. POPE and WILMOT being the only Lower Province Ministers present. Lord MONCK presided. Messrs. CARTIER, BROWN and GALT were present.

Brig.-Gen. E. B. BROWN, long in service in Missouri, but recently in command at Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, arrived in St. Louis a few days ago, direct from Texas. He gives] a discouraging account of the Liberal cause in Mexico.

The following States vote on negro suffrage this year: Connecticut, special election, Monday, Oct. 2; Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, at their regular election. The question was separately voted upon in Colorado, but the result is not known.

In the Kentucky Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Wednesday, a minority report opposing reuniting with the Northern Church was adopted by a large majority.

Among other extensive works proposed by the people of that flourishing town, Kansas City, is the construction of a bridge across the Missouri for the Cameron Railroad.

The old Nashville *Banner*, one of the oldest papers published in Tennessee before the war, and for many years the Whig organ of that State will be revived in a few days.

HENRY YATES, father of Ex-Governor YATES, died suddenly of apoplexy, at his residence in Berlin, Sangamon County, on the 10th, aged 79. He had lived in Illinois since 1831.

At the Episcopal Convention, in Montreal, a congratulatory address to the American Church was passed. The Metropolitan is to preach a sermon at the United States Church Convention.

The Toronto *Globe*, of Saturday, says: "The family of this gentleman, consisting of Mrs. BRECKENRIDGE, two daughters and a son, arrived in the city yesterday, and are now at the Queen's Hotel."

Nearly all the business portion of the thriving City of Augusta, Me., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. More than forty buildings were burned. The banks saved their papers and money.

A convention of delegates, representing twenty trades, met in Washington on Saturday to advocate and urge on the movement to make eight hours a day's work.

Mr. ALGERNON S. ROBERTS, an old and honored citizen of Philadelphia, died on Thursday last, at his country seat in Montgomery County.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the *City of Boston* we have four days later news from Europe. Financial affairs in the United States seem to occupy the most prominent place in the news. The holders of Confederate bonds had held a solemn meeting, at which it was gravely argued by the chief speaker, that inasmuch as the Federal States had conquered the Confederate States, the dominant power was in duty bound to pay the rebel debt, and the speaker explained that a certain English Vice-Chancellor had so decided. But the argument does not seem to have had the intended effect; on the contrary, the rebel loan declined one per cent. the next day. A more successful operation is likely to result (to those in the secret) from the invention of a story, said to come from New-York, that it had been officially stated that the United States would be compelled in a very short time to negotiate a new loan. This "news" will be news indeed at Washington. The American cotton trade at Liverpool is rapidly reviving. A half-dozen of Fenian leaders, near Dundalk, have been committed for trial without benefit of bail. Sir WM. HAMILTON, Astronomer Royal at Dublin, is dead. Mr. JOHN BRIGHT's home organ says there is no truth in the rumors that he is about to visit America. The English wheat crop is reported to be in bad order. The cattle plague continues; among other remarkable facts, the entire destruction of the fine herd of cows belonging to Miss BURDETT COUTTS. The cholera excitement is nearly over, the season being so far advanced that its spread northward is daily growing more improbable. NAPOLEON and EUGENE are going to visit the King and Queen of Spain at San Sebastian. JOSEPH BONAPARTE, Prince of Musignano, is dead. EULENBURG, the murderer of Prince ALFRED'S cook, has been allowed to join his regiment. The King of Prussia was to have an interview with Queen VICTORIA on the 6th, at Darmstadt Large numbers of fugitive Dano-Schleswigians have arrived at Copenhagen. Official notice was given that the present government of the Duchies would cease on the 14th, and the government for Holstein would be established at Kiel. The Basuto war in South Africa was going on vigorously, and great atrocities were committed. The English Consul, Capt. CAMERON, who has been so long held in confinement by the Emperor of Abyssinia, has been released. An extensive conflagration had swept over Stamboul, destroying about 2,500 houses and causing great distress.

LOCAL NEWS.

Complaint having been made recently, by emigrants who had been charged from $3 to $5 a day or the wretched board which is given by the emigrant boarding-house-keepers in Greenwich and Washington streets, below Cortlandt, Capt. BRACKETT has resolved, Mayor GUNTHER assenting, to compell these publicans to comply with the provisions of the law, first in taking out license, and secondly in conspicuously posting their rates in their respective houses, printed in five spoken languages. Capt. BRACKETT will notify these offenders to-day, and give them one week's grace, after which time he will enforce the law and strive to collect $50 fine from every delinquent.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners, whose duty it has been made to select polling places and appoint the proper officers to receive and canvass votes at the next election, have nearly perfected leases of the polling places, and will publish the list early this week. They will soon submit to the public a list of the proposed poll-clerks and canvassers, which list is to be subject to close revision.

The Board of Supervisors held a meeting Saturday. The report of the Committee on Taxes on the Tax Levy for 1865 was taken up, but no definite action was had thereon. The total amount of the levy is $18,076,099 01. Mr. SHOOK moved to insert the sum of $50,000 for the payment of the Census Enumerators, but the matter was laid over until the board meet again on Tuesday next.

The Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, 370 strong, Col. CHAPMAN commanding, arrived by steamer *Empire City* yesterday morning from Savannah, Ga., and were received by Col. HOWES and escorted to the barracks, where meals were provided. They left for home at 5 P. M. via New-Haven Railroad.

Coroner GOVER having held an inquest over the remains of Rev. PETER HAMILL, the Newburyport priest, who committed suicide, on Wednesday, by cutting his throat, while on board a New-York and New-Haven Railroad train, the body was interred in Calvary Cemetery on Saturday afternoon.

The steamboat *Chicopee*, belonging to the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, of Newark, N. J., was burned at her dock, in Newark, at 2 o'clock on Friday morning. The *Chicopee*, which was an old boat, was formerly run between this city and Newark as a passenger boat.

Mrs. BRIDGET CHAMBERLAIN, who died suddenly, of ossification of the heart, in the Hudson River Railroad depot, was a resident of Baltimore. Her friends came hither and claimed the remains on Saturday evening.

CORNELIUS TANAHAN, a child of 14 months, accidentally fell from a fourth-story window at No. 258 East Fifteenth-street, on Saturday, and was almost instantly killed.

JOHN MACDONALD, who sustained painful injuries from falling from a wagon on the 31st ultimo, died at St. Luke's Hospital Saturday morning. He was a native of Ireland, 32 years of age.

Yesterday morning Mrs. MARY LADDING leaped from a second-story window at No. 145 Worth-street, and sustained a compound fracture of the skull, from which she died three hours subsequently.

On Friday evening the Fifth Ward Police found the body of an unknown woman, about 40 years of age, floating in the dock at pier No. 35 North River.

JOHN MACAULEY, a child of 7 years, accidentally fell from a roof in the rear of No. 39 Park-street, Saturday afternoon, and was mortally injured.

The Board of Education will meet at their Hall, in Grand-street, on Wednesday afternoon next, at 5 o'clock.

Gold was comparatively steady on Saturday, at 142¾@143½ per cent. The Stock Exchange held but one session. The Railways were done at rather better prices than on Friday. Government Stocks quiet. Money easy. Exchange 109½ on London for Gold.

A moderate business was transacted in produce and merchandise on Saturday, at somewhat irregular prices. Flour declined 5c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 1c. @2c. ₱ bushel; Corn advanced 1c.@5c.; Oats, 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel; Whisky, 1c.@2c. ₱ gallon; New Mess Pork, 12½c. ₱ bbl.; Lard and Tallow, ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. Freights were rather quiet, with 516 vessels of all classes in port.

Financial Croakers—Never Content.

The Secretary of the Treasury is constantly overwhelmed by newspaper and private financial suggestions for bettering the Currency, which has not increased; for raising new loans, which are not wanted; for bringing down the price of Gold, which, through nearly three months of extraordinary demand to pay Customs, has not advanced, although the stock in Bank has fallen from $20,400,000 down to $13,775,000 since the middle of July; and for taking care of his National Bank Note Currency in New-York, where it would be difficult to scrape together three millions of dollars out of the one hundred and eighty millions now in circulation, without including the Notes of the City Banks themselves. Even these are nearly all in the country, so that our largest Banks, in point of Country Bank balances, pay out Greenbacks almost exclusively. One of the largest had only $35,000 National Currency on Saturday, as against $3,700,000 Greenbacks, and another $15,000 as against $3,500,000 Greenbacks.

These subjects are thrust upon the government while Congress is not in session, under various pretexts, and not a few gross misrepresentations. It was charged in July that the public debt was running to extremes, so that the Secretary was afraid to make up his periodical statement, and that the unpaid requisitions on the Treasury counted by hundreds of millions. The statement followed, nevertheless, on the 31st of the month, and, to the surprise, and one would think to the confusion of these croakers, the total of the entire public debt was found to be less by $250,000,000 than three thousand millions, in place of having passed that point in the direction of four thousand millions. And there were only $15,000,000 of requisitions uncalled for against $116,000.000 of cash then in the Treasury. Next followed various confident rumors ard letters and editorials of disinterested advice on the money wants of the Secretary for the public service in August. He must need money, and the day was even fixed for his appearance in Wall-street to borrow it—if in no other way, by temporary loan from the Banks. But the month wore on; the money was not asked for; the revenues poured in; the claims of the public creditors were promptly satisfied; the uncalled-for requisitions fell to two millions, all told, and the disappointment and surprise of these croakers were again excited by the official statement of the 31st of *that* month. The Public Debt remained as before, $2,757,000,000. The Government Currency had not been increased. The Gold in the Treasury had run up to $45,500,000, and its Currency balances continued ample. But, like a thrice-told tale, the same rumors for the public delectation, the same gratuitous but anxious advice to the Secretary, and pretty much the same suggestions as to how he is to supply his September wants, are again repeated. The only change is the saving clause that if he really don't need money, which we dare say he does not, he had better raise a loan any way, if only to stir things up in Wall-street, and to fund part of his currency. This last advice he would probably like to act upon if consistent in its nature, but it reaches him in so many shapes, and there is such an irrepressible conflict and such wide divergencies of views as to the effect on gold and the prices of commodities of applying the reducing or funding process, whether to Compounds or plain Greenbacks, the rates of interest he should pay on a gold-bearing stock, and whether or not he should begin his great task—as several learned doctors of polttical economy insist—by repealing the Legal Tender Money, or having Congress do it, that we imagine, after all, he will have to continue to mind his business in his own peculiar and quiet way.

But this sort of croaking is not directed altogether to the conduct of the Treasury. It is a pervading passion with these prophets of ill omen, to disturb not only the administration of the Government finances, but the currents of trade, of currency and of the money market, while they are running smoothest. They make themselves unhappy at present because the recent close of a long and bloody war was not attended by a general financial and mercantile collapse, as though a thrice-blessed PEACE were a monster of ruin and bankruptcy and depreciation in disguise. The railways were to stand still, because the armies and army supplies had ceased to move over them. The Treasury and the Banks were to curtail or break, because Gold would soon go to par, as one set insisted, or because the Currency would continue two for one, as another set predicted. In either case, revulsion and convulsion were to overtake the trade and commerce of the country, if not the Public Debt itself, which Debt could not be settled up under four thousand millions, and could not be supported on diminished private incomes, depressed manufactures and ruined importations, the chief sources of the Government revenues. As none of these things have happened, but the reverse; as the Public Debt is settled up under three thousand millions; as the railways are driving a business heretofore unprecedented in peace or war; as manufacturers are prospering beyond measure; as importations, without being excessive, are steadily increasing to the wants of a once more united people, and the present tariff of duties, in place of retarding, is securing the amplest revenue in Gold for the support of the whole interest on the Public Debt; as the Banks have neither curtailed nor broken, nor the Treasury collapsed either because its Greenback Currency has suddenly gone to par with Gold, or because it stubbornly continued two for one; as the National Bank Note Currency, instead of hastening to $300,000,000 has but gradually reached, in two years, $180,000,000, as the old local Bank Circulation recedes; *something*, insists the croakers, must be done, and that quickly, either to tighten the reins of confidence or hasten a general and widespread explosion. Like *Timothy Quaint*, in the old play, they are queer fish and love to swim in troubled waters.

Future Prospects of Cotton Cultivation—Openings for Capital and Labor.

The Mobile *Tribune* discusses approvingly the proposition made in the TIMES for a convention of cotton-growers to devise means for fostering and enlarging the cultivation of that staple next season. It says that the cotton-producing soil of the South is fertile as ever—nay, it is not improbable that the rest it has had for at least three years will give it new vigor for production; and there is a more serious desire now to make a great crop than formerly. The *Tribune* alleges that there is but one thing necessary to secure a superabundance of cotton next year for domestic use and for export:

"There can, therefore, be no apprehension of the raising of great crops hereafter—perhaps five million bales—if—and this 'if' stands in one's way so often that we wish it were abolished, confiscated or banished—*if the labor can be found for the purpose.* Just think of it! Suppose we should bring to market before the end of the Spring of 1867, four millions of bales, at forty cents per bale on an average—thus footing up some 2,000,000,000 pounds. Why, it would be equal to nearly one-third of the debt which we owe. We can tell the men who want a cotton-growing convention that, the season being favorable, and the labor at command, it is possible to produce these four million bales. Let them go to work to devise the mode of getting the labor. If they will furnish it by the first of next March, next Autumn will show a degree of prosperity that will make the men of the South forget the devastations which now cover the country."

Heretofore the production of cotton in the Southern States has been almost exclusively by negro labor. We should think that with judicious measures, it would be possible to have one-half of the old cotton-raising force of the South engaged at their former labors by next Spring. It is quite sure from what we now know, that there is a very general disposition on the part of the Southern blacks to work, and that there will be no great difficulty in retaining the bulk of them as agricultural laborers.

And we have on a former occasion called attention to the opportunities now offered to sagacious white men to secure a most profitable pursuit by engaging in the raising of cotton. The crop is a very sure one; the raising of it is simple enough; and the returns from it are greater than from almost any other occupation of life. The South is now open to free emigration; and cotton hands can, in many places, be procured cheaply and on easy terms. It is profitable to raise cotton on a large scale upon a great plantation employing many hands; and it can profitably be raised in a small way on a few acres. It furnishes an opportunity for large capitalists and for those with very small capital; while industrious men, with no capital at all, can find plenty of chances in the South of engaging in cotton raising "on shares." We do not doubt that when this whole matter comes to be understood in the North, there will be found men enough to engage in a pursuit so profitable.

We continually hear it repeated that the unhealthiness of the cotton-growing districts of the Southern States is a bar to white men engaging in such labors there. It is a very curious thing how such an idea as this can retain currency in the North, where so many people ought to be thoroughly acquainted with the facts from personal observation. There are regions on the Southern coast and on some of the river bottoms that are unhealthy; but the greater part of the South is extremely salubrious. Take for instance, the heavy cotton growing State of South Carolina. It cannot be disputed that there are regions on the coast and on the line of the Savannah River that are unwholesome; but in the great Central region of the State, in the districts of Richland, Sumter, Lexington, Orangeburgh, and so on, where immense crops of cotton used to be grown, and can now be grown, there is as healthy, equable and genial a climate, and as healthy and stalwart a white population, as can be found anywhere. In the upper districts of the same State also, cotton grows freely, and no region could be more salubrious. We might make such remarks about Central Georgia, about Central and Northern Alabama, and other sections of other States, where great crops of cotton have annually yielded their rich returns. It seems impossible to get the idea out of the Northern head that the whole South is insalubrious and blazing hot, especially where cotton can be grown. It is not so, however. Moreover, we may further attempt to dispel another Northern fear by saying that in such cotton-growing regions as those in Central South Carolina, of which we have spoken, yellow fever never comes.

Ecclesiastical Reconstruction—Its Great Importance.

The national organizations of the churches were the first to split. It seems now as if they would be the last to unite again. Not one of the four largest denominations, which dissolved North and South before the rebellion, have yet made the first movement toward a new junction. Nor, indeed, is there the least sign yet of such a disposition, unless it be among the newspapers of the Old-School Presbyterians. A certain vague yearning for a reconciliation manifests itself there, but it shapes itself into no propositions, nor even makes the attempt. The organs of the New-School Presbyterians, the Methodists and the Baptists, Northern and Southern, advert to the subject only to make it manifest that they disagree as much as ever.

Now, this is of vast consequence even in its civil bearings. The government is engaged in the effort to restore the Southern States to their old position in the Union, and to heal the wounds made by the war. This cannot be done by political measures simply, or even mainly. Moral influences must be the prime agency, and for these influences the government must depend largely upon the better classes of the population in each section; those to whom education has given breadth of view, and whom moral principle has lifted above all spite and malice. These denominations were, in the aggregate, three millions and a half of members. Their moral power is immense, and it is of mighty concern whether it is to operate for concord or discord.

The great difficulty is that the Northern churches have taken ground in respect to slavery and secession to which the Southern churches cannot come without a confession of past wrong and a profession of repentance. They have all, by direct resolution, declared slavery to be a sin (the Old-School Presbyterians with some qualifications) and rebellion to be a crime; and excluded from church-fellowship all who have given support to the rebel government. The condition of a reception back, as declared by the Old-School General Assembly at Pittsburgh, last May, is that "they properly acknowledge and repudiate their errors"—of the New-School General Assembly at Brooklyn, held the same month, that "they give satisfactory evidence that they have repented of their sins." The Methodists and Baptists are equally strong in their requirements.

This prerequisite to a reunion differs essentially from that prescribed by the national government. The President has simply required an oath of submission to emancipation and of future obedience to the constitution. He asks neither repentance, nor any professions of it. He concerns himself about *future conduct* alone. A Southern man may believe ever so firmly that secession at will was a reserved State right, and that the late attempt to apply it was in every respect justifiable; he may mourn with his whole soul that the attempt was not successful, and yet for all that may none the less obtain absolute amnesty. In the view of the government it is enough that he acquiesces practically in the actual situation.

These Northern churches, on the other hand, feel that they must not only insure good conduct for the future, but obtain purgation for the past. It is not enough for them that slavery is forever dead, and that the rebellion is annihilated beyond every possibility of a return; they insist upon a penitential abjuration of both. It is hardly in human nature that this should be made so suddenly, and thus the influence of the churches, North and South, which might contribute vastly to the harmonizing of the country, is worse than lost—it actually goes to perpetuate discord.

This is a public misfortune. Perhaps it cannot be avoided. The case certainly has difficulties. It is a great deal to ask a Christian church, or even any association of men who are governed by moral principles, to fraternize to-day with a body which it but yesterday declared to be a set of criminals, while the alleged crime is still unrepented. There is, we understand perfectly, a wide field for argument against this. But we still believe that the way may be made clear for a practical reconcilement. There is at least this much to be said—that the crime imputed here, in the first place, whether repented of or not, cannot be committed again; and, in the second place, that it is not one of those misdeeds which prove a person to be an unchristian and bad man.

For all practical purposes, the question whether secession was a State right now belongs to the past as much as the question whether George III. had a right to tax the colonies, or the question whether England had a right to force British seamen from American ships. It is a question which has been settled forever by something infinitely more cogent than human logic—the irresistible logic of events. A man's opinion of the theory of JOHN C. CALHOUN is of no more practical importance now to either State or Church than his opinion of the theory of TIBERIUS GRACCHUS.

Again, some distinction must be made between a political and moral offence. The one may come from an error of the head simply; the other must proceed, if its author is sane, from badness of heart. The one may be committed conscientiously; the other cannot. A rebel may mean to do right; a thief or murderer cannot. A Christian minister of the North would not dare to withhold spiritual consolation from a dying Southerner, simply for failing to express repentance for supporting the Confederacy; and yet he would give no such consolation to an unrepentant thief or murderer. The assumption that every man of the six millions who have participated in this rebellion acted against his convictions of duty, and voluntarily committed what he knew to be a crime, is monstrous. It would prove a moral depravity in the Southern people beyond anything known to human history—a depravity which would as much forbid us to have political as religious associations with them. Were it true, it would be an eternal disgrace to restore them to American citizenship. Nobody believes it. The great body of the Southern people who sustained the Confederacy did so on honest, though, as we say, mistaken convictions of duty. It is because we have this belief that they are freely welcomed back to the Union. What is there in religious principle that disallows a similar recognition, and corresponding action? What is there that requires the churches to be more implacable and relentless toward a crime against the government than is the government itself? Cannot Christian charity yield as much as political justice?

We make no indication of the way in which the Northern and Southern churches might be brought again into connection and coöperation. That is not our province. But we are confident that, with the right spirit, some way can be found, and that both the interests of the republic, and the honor of American Christianity itself, urge that it should be found. The great necessity of the time is the extinction of all sectional resentments; the advent of universal harmony and good will; the coworking of all good men, North and South, in retrieving the losses of the war, and meeting all the new duties toward the emancipated race. True patriotism surely cannot stand in the way of this. Can true religion?

The Destruction of the "Albemarle"—The Claims of Superiors and Subordinates.

NEW-LONDON, Monday, Sept. 11, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In Gen. SICKLES' address, delivered at the inauguration of the "Institute Fair," occurs this passage:

"Need I remind you of the memorable exploit of young CUSHING, who, under the orders of Admiral PORTER, destroyed the iron-clad *Albemarle*."

The Secretary of the Navy, in a letter addressed to the gallant Lieutenant shortly after the event, says: "To you alone belongs the credit of the achievement."

Is it correct thus to divide the Lieutenant's glory with the Admiral?

Enlightenment upon this matter of history would oblige your subscriber, W. E.

Gen. SICKLES was not only entirely right as to the special case referred to, but his *manner* of stating the point conveyed, if properly interpreted, a pointed and much-needed lesson to young officers in the service, and to young America generally.

The habit of thrusting subordinate officers into the foreground at the expense of discipline, and at the sacrifice of experienced, judicious and responsible leaders, was one of the most terrible evils in the earlier manage-of the war. The moment a young Lieutenant jumped a ten-feet creek on horseback, a whole regiment of *claquers* rose up and shouted for his instant promotion to a Brigadier-Generalship. If he was known to scale a five-bar snake fence, there was a crowd ready to give him command of the Army of the Potomac. Sober and reflecting men viewed the working of this impulsive system of conducting war with doubt. Scientific and mature soldiers, like Gen. SCOTT, saw it with alarm. But there was nothing for it, but to let popular impulse have its full swing, until repeated scourgings and unimagined sacrifices brought the community to its senses. Then, it came to be understood that one of the prime elements in successful war-making was subordination, or, in other words, *discipline*. Then it came to be seen that jumping Frog Creek and scaling one of the peaks of the Virginia Blue Ridge, on a white charger, were not exactly equivalent to the overthrow of the armies of JOHNSTON or LEE. No doubt the young men of the national army did their part nobly, and the names of CUSHING, DAHLGREN, WORDEN, ELLSWORTH, WINTHROP, and many others will always hold a high place in the hearts of their loyal countrymen, and will be respected wherever courage, honor, and loyal devotion are held in esteem among men. But this is a different thing altogether from foolish attempts to elevate brave and honestly impulsive young men at the expense of the officers under whom they served. The nation has had conspicuous defenders in this struggle from among the younger members of both services. It is no detraction, however, from the credit due to them to say, that no ardor, no impulse of patriotism, no devotion, however pure, could have been a compensation for the solid judgment, the mature experience, and the cool purpose of the men who ultimately directed the military and naval operations by land and sea. FARRAGUT and GRANT, PORTER and SHERMAN, and those who were their immediate and trusted lieutenants, the public learned to rely upon, not only as ardent patriots and brave warriors, but as men fit to do the *thinking* of the conflict. Let no glory be withheld from the men who loyally followed these leaders. But if we are to permanently profit by the experiences of the war, let us not so soon forget how little the honestest and purest of impulses can do in a conflict where mere force, or dash, or devotion, play a secondary part to skill, combination, coolness and judgment.

The majority of our young warriors, we feel assured, have themselves learned to set a value upon subordination and discipline, which they never before knew either at home or in the public school-room. They have found how comparatively weak and helpless is everything like mere bravery, or pluck, in a grand military combat, which is not subordinated to a carefully matured and rigidly-carried out plans. And our young heroes, we vouch for it, have come back from the war to be tutors, by their example, in social life—to tell their civilian juniors, that the prime lessons of honorable success lie in discipline, respect for age and experience, and a clear subordination of the animal spirits to the sober judgment of superiors. They can furnish examples of failure or success from the neglect or the observance of these practical maxims in *civil* as well as military life. They can go to the Tombs to-day for illustrations to show the finest hopes blasted, the most promising lives ruined, the most honorable names eternally disgraced—all from what cause? The self-confidence of raw and inexperienced youth; the disregard of subordination to matured judgment; the haste to be noted and notable while yet mere sucklings—in a word, *the want of discipline*.

The British Creditors of the Confederacy.

By the British steamer we have this morning a very amusing report of a meeting of Confederate bondholders in London. These sagacious and far-sighted capitalists have come to the conclusion that it is time for them "to inquire into the circumstances under which the loan was contracted." We should think it was *quite* time *to inquire*. It has been usual for lenders of money to make such inquiries a little earlier—if anything; but that is a matter of taste with which we have no right to interfere. We are a little more concerned in another proposition advanced at the meeting in question. It seems that one of the bondholders—a Mr. CHAMBERLAIN—has just been advised by one of Her Majesty's Counsel, learned in the law, that the "Federal Government" is liable for the whole Confederate debt! "morally and internationally liable!" The London *Star*, commenting on the proceedings of the meeting generally, says:

"The chairman did not attend at the London Tavern, but kept his own chair at home. This did not disconcert the bondholders in the least, as the heaviest of them were also found to be conspicuous by their absence. A wag called Mr. SEBAG suggested that many bondholders stayed away because they did not wish to exhibit themselves in a stupid position as holders of Confederate bonds. The remark caused general laughter, because no one ever suspected the men who had backed the South to be excessively shamefaced. Taking a leaf out of the 'Comic Blackstone,' Mr. CHAMBERLAIN stated the 'opinion' of one of the most able of Her Majesty's counsel, whose name was for obvious reasons not mentioned, who for equally obvious reasons was not in town, and whose opinion was not written, but merely the oral contribution of his overflowing humor. The learned counsel thinks the Confederate States cannot be regarded as having been in rebellion so as to make the loan void. The point of this witticism is manifest. It is not a bold attempt to cast historical doubts upon a recent event, as might at first sight be supposed, but is a subtle mode of relieving the bondholders of all further trouble. If there was no rebellion to make the loan void there was no rebellion to make the loan necessary; and if there was no necessity for a loan, there is still less necessity for bondholders bothering about the repayment of money which could not possibly have been advanced. However, the facetious counsel exhibits the subject in a variety of aspects. Granted, he says, that there was a rebellion and a loan. The loan was granted to a *de facto* government, and another *de facto* government having come in its place, must morally and internationally accept its burdens. Charmed with the view thus enunciated, and probably believing the thing to be all serious, a bondholder with the appropriate name of Mr. GREEN, jumped up and proposed that they should at once throw themselves at the feet of the President and Mr. SEWARD."

The logic of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and Her Majesty's Counsel is altogether sublime. But why should not Mr. CHAMBERLAIN put in a claim against the Federal Government for the sinking of the *Alabama*, and the losses suffered by the blockade-running interests during the war? Before throwing themselves at the feet of President JOHNSON and Mr. SEWARD, our suffering British friends should make out a *full* account of their losses. The cotton loan makes but a fraction of the amount. When they have made up the bill in full let them appoint Messrs. SANDERS and TUCKER, of Montreal, and Mr. GREEN, of London, special agents for its collection. There is no use in doing things by halves.

Our Securities in Europe.

We have learned to regard "Reuter's Telegrams" in the English papers with as much suspicion as we used to look upon "Philadelphia Dispatches" during the war. "Reuter's" American news has always been utterly unreliable, and as unfriendly as possible to the Union. While the rebellion was in progress, REUTER gave to the European public, through his dispatches in the journals, all the pro-rebel falsehoods and all the secession fictions that his agents could procure for him; and now that the war is over, REUTER lends himself to European speculators to injure American credit abroad, by the publication of all adverse rumors he can gather in regard to the condition and prospects of our national finances.

In the London *Times* of the 6th instant appear "Reuter's Telegrams" from this city, (professedly) by the steamship *Moravian*. The bulk of the American news is under date o "New-York, Aug. 25, Evening." This is followed by a couple of items of later news, dated "Aug. 26, Morning," and this again by a still later news item of two lines, dated "Evening," (that is to say, "New-York, Aug. 26, Evening,") which reads as follows:

"The rumors that a new government loan will shortly be issued have now been officially confirmed."

Now, will REUTER give the "official" announcement made by Secretary MCCULLOCH, or by any other official, at the time, or at any time since then, of the speedy issue of a "new government loan?" REUTER only gave circulation to the rumor to aid European speculators, and he or his agents added the "official confirmation" for the same purpose. Of course there were rumors in New-York that a new government loan was to be issued; there were also at the same moment rumors that a new government loan was *not* to be issued; in fact, there were, and are always, all sorts of rumors on this subject; but when REUTER picked up one of these rumors and alleged it to have been "officially confirmed," he did something which no Christian (we believe he is not a Christian) should be guilty of. Had he only done this sort of thing once, we might regard it as a mere mistake; but it is REUTER'S characteristic mode of treating American news.

Of course the London *Times* hastened to repeat the REUTER news in its money article, and to comment lugubriously upon it. It said:

"The telegraphic announcement, to-day, from New-York, to the effect that the rumors that a new government loan will shortly be issued, have now been officially confirmed, created disappointment among the dealers, who had placed faith in the statements received by previous mails, that the Treasury was well provided against all wants up to December."

But the telegrams and comments both failed to effect the purpose for which they were put forth—the destroying of confidence in our securities, and lowering the price of Five-Twenties. These latter have fluctuated for many weeks past between 68 and 69; and the quotations we have by the latest steamer (through which we also learn the above incidents) indicate that they stand at 68 to 68½.

In the meantime, REUTER waits, and will probably have to wait long, for the official announcement which he has announced.

MILITARY EDUCATION IN LOUISIANA.—The State of Louisiana had, before the war, an endowed collegiate institution, under the style and title of the State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy of Louisiana, located near Alexandria, on Red River. It owes its origin to neither State nor individuals, but to the liberality of the General Government, as its often quoted inscription testified; and it is the very institution of which Major-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN was the first Superintendent.

This institution was lately reorganized. If our readers inquire how, we give them the following facts: The claims of the former loyal professors were set aside with indignation and their places filled with *three rebel Majors*, just from the Confederacy. The place of Superintendent (SHERMAN'S) is left open for a Confederate General, (BRAGG or BEAUREGARD.) Two of the Major Professors, we learn, have distinguished themselves as commanders of batteries in the Confederate service. Among them is Major WEST, formerly of the United States Army and a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point. The last, if not the least, is the late Chief-Engineer of the Confederate Trans-Mississippi Department, far-famed for his reconstruction of Fort De Russey, which was taken by Gen. MOWER in less than three hours.

Our Southern friends *go it* a little too strong. If they were wise, they would avoid the danger of a reaction at the North. The disposition toward them is now exceedingly favorable.

SUBSTITUTES FOR COAL.—There are fears that the price of coal will be extremely high in this city during the coming Winter, as it was last Winter. The use of this article, and, we suppose, its price, might be greatly reduced, were those contrivances for cooking and for heating rooms by means of petroleum, kerosene, gas, or any of the burning fluids or oils brought into as general use as they might be. There are stoves, little and larger, of various patents and various orders of merit, now in the market, in which the above-named substances and others are burned; and they, or at least some of them, can be made to serve all the uses of ordinary stoves, and at a much more economical rate than coal stoves or fires. Even now they are much used in small families, and by persons who board themselves, and by all sorts of folks, for all sorts of purposes. If they are used this coming Winter by one-half of those who would find it profitable and convenient to use them, the profits of the coal speculators will be less, and so, too, will be the sufferings of the poor.

TROUBLE FOR THE FENIANS.—Five members of the Fenian brotherhood, to-day's European budget informs us, have been caught, near the town of Dundalk, in Ireland, indulging in their little evening pastime, and have been ruthlessly lodged in jail without benefit of bail. Devotion to the Fenian cause in Ireland, it will thus be seen, involves somewhat more risk than it does here. Our Fenian friends in New-York may drill themselves from morning till night, and from night till morning without the slightest interference on the part of the police, or anybody else. And when they get tired of drilling, they may go to Jones Wood and recuperate. That is the difference between Fenian life at Dundalk and Fenian life in New-York. Under the circumstances we should be disposed, were we a Fenian, to remain in New-York.

THE ATLANTIC FERRY.—The prospectus of a new Transatlantic Steamship Company is announced in our advices from London this morning. The line is to be composed of fast and capacious passenger and freight steamers, to run between Southampton and New-York. The company propose to raise a capital of £800,000 sterling, in shares of £50 sterling, and half the amount is said to have been already subscribed. They look to the carrying of American supplies of provisions for the London market as one great source of their prospective profit. Is it not about time that we began to think in earnest of at least one American line among the score of foreign companies, now reaping the credit and the material profits of this vast commerce?

THE CHOLERA.—We have the intelligence to-day from Europe that the cholera is making unexpected progress at Marseilles, half the daily deaths being attributed to the pestilence. We are fortunate beyond our deserts in having escaped a visitation during the hot season just closed. Shall we be any better prepared for the terrible visitor next year? Surely we have had timely warning.

THE HARVEST IN ENGLAND.—It will be seen by the European news to-day that the harvest prospect in England is much more gloomy than was anticipated. Fortunately for ourselves, and fortunately for the world, the granaries of the United States are already filled to overflowing.

NOT COMING.—The Rochdale *Observer*, well known to be the special organ of JOHN BRIGHT, states that it is not true that the distinguished gentleman is about to pay a visit to America. We presume this statement is "by authority," and therefore closes the question.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—Of all queer places in the world Brooklyn takes the lead. Within the recollection of any ten-year-old child it was considered by all good people there to be a sin to visit the opera-house: now it is considered quite the reverse. Then, a manager was deemed a fool if he but thought of going there: now, he would be an undoubted fool if he should decline to give a regular season there. The public spirit of a few wealthy men has provided Brooklyn with one of the handsomest, certainly the most comfortable opera-house in the city. This has been leased by MARETZEK, who proposes and announces to give nine performances as "the first series," and quite likely as many more in a second series. Mr. E. J. LOWBER, fomerly of the Restaurant Sanitaire, is entitled to the credit of securing a successful season last year, and to his able management the matter is again referred. Subscription books are now open, the price being $30 for two seats nine nights, and when two hundred subscribers have pledged themselves to the undertaking, the privilege of seats will be drawn for, the old Provost Marshal's wheel having kindly consented to revolve on the occasion.

Already a large number of subscriptions are made, and there is every prospect of a brilliant season.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—As we have already mentioned, this house is the most comfortable building of its kind in the country. Its virtual manager, Mr. WEIR, is entitled to the credit of its invariable cleanliness and order, but behind him there are directors, and to them the public look for greater liberality in the matter of scenes and stage appointments. Probably there is not a country theatre on the continent so poorly supplied with scenic conveniences as the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Its drop curtain is old and ugly, its stage furniture ricketty and incomplete, its draperies soiled and slovenly, and its—who has forgotten that absurd little mirror which perched on the top of a ridiculous bureau, has served the reflective purposes of Colson, La Grange, Lorini, Kellogg, Medori, and Zucchi? The audience invariably laugh when the rolling curtain discloses it, and a certain prison scene which has served since the erection of the Academy, as the outside and inside of many a dreary place of confinement, is regarded with emotions too humorously numerous to describe. The house is in constant use. Already the Bateman concerts have inaugurated the season; the KEANS, HERRMAN, the opera, the Philharmonics, await their turn, and it is high time for the directors, who never by any chance miss a performance, to bestow some little attention on the appointments that are so vitally necessary to the success of the illusion, and equally desirable for the reputation of the house.

IRVING HALL.—Mlle. PAREPA'S fifth concert takes place here to-night. The tremendous success of this lady was the musical event of the past week. Her ability as an artiste has been recognized by every one with a frankness which we rarely find equaled, but which in this case was thoroughly justified. Every lover of music should hear this truly great artiste.

PAREPA IN BROOKLYN.—The two concerts of Mlle. PAREPA have been great and patent artistic successes. They are to be renewed on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of this week. Brooklyn people, ever awake to the merits of an endeavor, ever alive to the evidence of genius, are enthusiastic in their support of this lady, and we anticipate an attendance of force and fashion at these concerts which will demonstrate to the letter the appreciative intelligence of the concert-loving residents of the City of Churches.

—Madame LESDERNIER, the well-known reader, is in town, after a short vacation. She will soon take a trip westward, by way of Albany, to Syracuse, Auburn, Oswego, &c., giving readings in various cities.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

The inactivity of Summer is now fairly over, and the Fall season finds the publisher and book-trade generally fully engaged in the energetic prosecution of business. Both in its own special results to contributors and purchasers, and as a barometer to the state of the market, the New-York Trade Sale, just concluded, was unusually important. The wide section of the country unrepresented at such gatherings for the last three or four years, is again in the field, in the persons of its traders, and an unaccustomed liveliness and spirit was clearly shown in consequence. The great extent of the demand for books, however, is a cause that there are fewer novelties produced than in times of comparative depression. It is impossible for publishers to manufacture their books, already known to the public, fast enough to supply the demand, and there is consequently less inducement to bring out new ones. School books and educational literature of a staple character take the lead in this general rush. Many whole States are absolutely bare of this kind of stock, and must be supplied at once, in addition to the steadily growing home demand. The sales of many well established school books may now be counted by millions, and with a constantly increasing future demand still in prospect. So occupied are publishers with supplying their own issues, that the new and extraordinary call for war books has necessarily fallen into other hands. This has given the canvassing, or agency business, a vast development, and the quantities of large and expensive books disposed of in this manner is something surprising, and can hardly be specified without danger of exaggeration. The rewards of literary labor are beginning to increase in the same proportion, and altogether it may be said the commerce of literature shares fully in the general prosperity of the country.

—With a demand for their *Webster's Spelling Book*, and other school publications—their *American Cyclopedia*, &c., several hundred thousands ahead of the supply—it is not to be expected that Messrs. APPLETON & Co. can find time for the issue of many new books. One, however, they advertise that is, undoubtedly, destined to create a sensation. It is entitled *The Last Six Months of My Administration*. By JAMES BUCHANAN, Ex-President of the United States. It is announced as "nearly ready."

—For the last year or two there has been a palpable deficiency at Christmas time, of books suited to the requisitions of that present-giving season. The forthcoming holidays will be better supplied with ornamental and embellished literature, according to current indications in the trade. An unusual number of illustrated books are in preparation; so large indeed, that it is probable several will have to "lay over" for another year, owing to the scarcity and high price of skilled labor of all kinds. Among those now beginning to be mentioned are Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELD'S *Maud Muller*, by J. G. WHITTIER, with illustrations by our first artists. They will also bring out an elegantly embellished edition of Miss PROCTOR'S *Lays and Legends*, of English manufacture, but issued as one of their publications. Messrs. BUNCE & HUNTINGTON, a new firm, who have shown great taste in the getting up of their books, will bring out a work they have long had in preparation—*A Festival of Song*, arranged by FREDERICK SAUNDERS, illustrated by the leading American painters; also, *Melodies and Madrigals*, illuminated; *Under Green Leaves*, a book of rural poems, collected by R. H. STODDARD; *Shakespeare Songs and Sonnets*, illustrated by J. GILBERT; and several smaller works. Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON'S holiday announcements are of the most extensive character, and comprise both works produced in England, of which they have secured the market, and those manufactured by their own presses. In the former class are JOHN MURRAY'S beautiful reprint of Mrs. BARBAULD'S *Hymns in Prose for Children*; a new embellished copy of *Watts' Psalms and Hymns*; and several illustrated works in juvenile literature, of a high artistic merit. Their "native" publications include a new and charming edition of that unique story, *Picciola*, by SAINTINE, presented in a better dress than it has ever before assumed. *The Twenty-third Psalm*, illuminated and elegantly printed in oil colors. *The Three Kings of the Orient; a Christmas Carol*, by Rev. J. H. HOPKINS, words and music, illuminated, and a whole library of children's books, far too numerous to mention. Messrs. C. SCRIBNER & Co. promise *The Book of Rubies*, a choice selection of old English amatory poetry, elegantly printed and ornamented; *Christian Armor*, a splendid quarto, illuminated in the old missal style; and *The Cotter's Saturday Night*, by BURNS, with illustrations on wood. Mr. WM. J. WIDDLETON is preparing EDGAR POE'S *Raven*, with a lavish wealth of illustration by distinguished artists. Messrs. ROBERTS BROTHERS, of Boston, offer SCHILLER'S *Song of the Bell*, illustrated by MORITZ RETZSCH; and some other English books. In short, it is a season of great excitement with wood engravers, copperplate printers, binders, &c., and all, apparently, gain a share in the golden harvest now ripening.

—Dr. JOHN W. DRAPER, the distinguished chemist and natural philosopher, whose *début* in another department of study was made so successfully by the *History of the Intellectual Development of Europe*, since followed up by his *Thoughts on the Future Civil Policy of America*, announces a work of greater magnitude: *A History of the American Rebellion*, to form three volumes octavo, from the press of Messrs. HARPER BROTHERS. Nearly all the other works yet promised on this engrossing topic relate to the military portion of the strife, and a philosophical history of the whole movement is a task worthy the energies of our greatest writer.

—Messrs. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., on whom the reputation of Philadelphia—formerly the chief publishing mart of the country—now mainly depends, in a literary point of view, announce as nearly ready, *James Madison's Works*, including his Letters and other writings, published from the manuscripts purchased by Congress, and issued under the direction of the Library Committee of both house. It will form four volumes octavo, uniform with the Congressional editions of Hamilton, Jefferson, &c.; *Kitto's Biblical Cyclopedia*, a greatly enlarged edition, supervised by Dr. WM. LINDSAY ALEXANDER, and issued in connection with the Edinburgh house of Messrs. A. & C. BLACK; *The Western Waters*, by Prof. WARREN P. EDGARTON, of the Ohio State Law College; *Natural History of the Intellect*, by Dr. JAMES RUSH, a new and elaborate system of metaphysics, in two vols., 8vo.; *Curious Facts on the History of Insects*, by FRANK CURRAN; *Frost and Fire, Natural Engines, Tool Marks and Chips*, a remarkable book on geological phenomena, by Mr. CAMPBELL J. ISLAY; *Hours Among the Gospels*, by Rev. A. C. BURT; *Inner Rome, Political, Religious and Social*, by Dr. BAXTER, of the Philadelphia Divinity School; and several other books of equal importance. The head of the firm, Mr. J. B. LIPPINCOTT, has just started on a European tour, undertaken for pleasurable and professional objects, the results of which will, no doubt, in good time reach the public.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Mexico.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reading the article in your paper of to-day on the "Mexican Question," I notice an important error, which should be corrected.

In speaking of the population of Mexico, your correspondent says, "a nation of nearly two millions of people." This, I should suppose, must be a typographical error, as your correspondent is evidently too intelligent and too conversant with his subject to say "two millions," when it is a well-known fact that the population of Mexico is nearly or quite *ten millions*.

The article to which I allude is timely, and I hope to hear more in this direction. Allow me, however, to say that while I fully concur in the views and sentiments expressed by your correspondent, (as I believe nearly every one in this country does,) I cannot think that the Liberal cause in Mexico is in such extremities as one would be led to suppose from his article.

I believe the republican feeling in Mexico is too strong to be ever crushed out by foreign despots; and that from all their trials and tribulations they will finally emerge "free and independent."

The only question for us to decide is, whether we, by our sympathy and good feeling for a sister nation in this her hour of trouble, shall bind her to us by ties of gratitude and friendship "as with hooks of steel;" or whether by tamely submitting to see our "Monroe doctrine" ignored and overridden by a "foreign despot," and by not giving the Mexicans, in their struggle for liberty, even the benefit of our sympathy, we shall fairly entitle ourselves to be looked upon by them forever hereafter with dislike and distrust.

HARRY.

Relief of Widows and Orphans of Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A correspondent of the TIMES, in your paper of Saturday, asks for information as to the existence of a society having for its object the care of the above-named class. Though we are not able to name any such institution, perhaps it may not be altogether out of place, as the facts are not generally known, to state that the city missionaries have been for many years voluntarily acting as the almoners of the benevolent to hundreds of widows and orphans, to whom thousands of dollars have been given; especially for the purpose of educating and training the children for usefulness, and preserving them from the dangers of street life. And since the close of the war, other parties have contributed several sums, which, at their request, have been used in aiding the worthy widows and orphans of our brave soldiers, and quite a large number are thus relieved from week to week.

A. R. WETMORE, Esq., the Chairman of the Finance Committee, personally superintends the distribution of these moneys, and the greatest caution is exercised by the missionaries, who visit every case, that a proper discrimination is made, and only the truly deserving are assisted, and in such ways as to preserve their self-respect and save them from becoming pauperized. Statements of these operations are given at our monthly meetings, to which the public are always invited, and the Annual Report furnishes particular accounts of all receipts and disbursements, and any information required will be freely given at our office. Let me also add that there is an old and efficient society for the relief of poor widows with small children, who will, doubtless, turn their attention to the class in question, so far as their means will allow, and who are represented by Mrs. PERKINS, No. 78 West Fourteenth-street, and other ladies of the first respectability.

LEWIS E. JACKSON, Cor. Sec. City Mission.

The Widows and Orphans of Soldiers.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 544 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In answer to your inquiry regarding the existence of a society for the relief of widows and orphans of soldiers, I would respectfully state that an effort is now being made to establish such an institution, to include disabled soldiers honorably discharged.

Gen HAMILTON is one of the movers in this undertaking, and can be found at No. 5 Tryon-row. I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
CHAS. W. DARLING.

About Bees—Surprise all Round.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since the days of Aristotle philosophers have written on bees. In answer to your correspondent, philosopher "Willie," I am surprised that he did not remember the question: "Understandest thou what thou readest?" Still more, that he should misstate what your "City Article" contained, viz., he says the question was asked, what is to be done with this second swarm. That question was not asked in the article. I understood second swarms to have been familiar to the writer of the article under discussion, for the reason that he marked it as a quotation, therefore the issuance of such bees could not have been what he was not posted in. The article emphasised the time of the issue—13th of September—and calls Mr. QUINBY'S attention to the unusual fact that it was a second swarm, coming off at a period when it would have been more reasonable to expect a third or fourth. Again, being a second swarm, it was probably a strong one, and, using forethought, he facilitates Mr. QUINBY'S anticipated counsel: "If a strong swarm feed it, a thied or fourth return it to its old hive." The surprise of the article consists in the return of the bees, saying that neither Messrs. LANGSTROTH nor QUINBY'S works record it—but they do record second swarms, and the writer could not have meant this, being conversant with their works.

Again, the "article" inquires, what is to be done with, not a second, neither swarm, but with this late, &c. Had he stumbled at second swarm, as "Willie" thinks he did, there would have been no meaning in the use of the word late, and certainly, Mr. Editor, the TIMES is not a paper to insert words without meaning when asking a reply to a practical question. Finally, the bees in question hovered about from tree to tree for two days, when they were again captured and carefully examined, and found to possess no queen. After this examination, they rose into the air and again lodged on a tree, the rose of Sharon, clustering on six separate branches. Each branch was carefully cut and carried to the parent hive by the owner, shaken before it, when the bees entered. The bees lodged on the extreme of each branch. Why did they lodge there? Reader, if you will look at your rose of Sharon, if advanced, you will find the flower, though yet on, is decayed; seeing this, the bees probably imagined it to be their queen, for when shaken before the hive each portion of bees had within their embrace this withered flower, which, when discovered on the stand, the bees in common took hold of, carried it to the verge, and hurled the mock queen from their presence. Did they do right, WILLIE?

Firemen's Fund.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why has the small sum allowed to widows and orphans of old exempt firemen been stopped, and what is to be done with the large fund on hand belonging to this department? Will the Editor of the TIMES please inform us.

A widow lady who lately lost her husband, made application the other day for aid, who has six small children. Her husband was an old exempt fireman for years, and she has one small infant at the breast; and these very pious gentlemen offer her $25 a year. What an insult to humanity; less than 50 cents a week, to keep six small children, that would not buy bread for them one day. Can these these things be tolerated in a Christian land with impunity? If you can put this in a better shape for publication, please do it for the benefit of the widows, and oblige an

OLD EXEMPT FIREMAN.

Forestalling.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Are there any laws now existing against forestalling in this city? The English law appears to have been very severe on this subject. It was ordained "That no forestaller shall be suffered to dwell in any town: for he is a manifest oppressor of the poor, and a decoyer of the rich; a public enemy of the country, a canker, a moth, and a gnawing worm that daily wasteth the Commonwealth." And the act and name of a forestaller was so odious in that time, that it was moved in Parliament to have it established by law, "that a forestaller should be baited out of the town where he dwelt by dogs, and whipped forth with whips." Have we any here, and where are they?

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1865.

THE ATTEMPT TO RELIEVE SUMTER.

Letter from Gen. Meigs—Vindication of Secretary Seward—The Reinforcement of Fort Pickens.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 14, 1865.

The *Tribune* editorial of the 12th inst., does injustice to the Secretary of State in the matter of the Sumter and Pickens expeditions. A comparison of dates will prove this.

The *Tribune* asserts that while Capt. FOX was in New-York arranging the details of his expedition to Sumter, an order was extracted from the President, on the recommendation of Secretary SEWARD, detaching the *Powhatan* from the Sumter expedition and sending her to Fort Pickens; that when President LINCOLN signed this order at the instance of Mr. SEWARD, he (the President) did not know that it was to apply to the *Powhatan*, or that it would in any way interfere with the expedition under Capt. FOX for the relief of Fort Sumter.

It also accuses Mr. SEWARD of intentional concealment of this change, both from the President and from Capt. FOX, and refers to the dates, evidence, and official documents printed with Mr. FOX'S statement as making out a *prima facie* case.

I read Mr. FOX'S statement in the New-York TIMES of the 11th instant. The article is grossly unjust to the Secretary of State, who deserves the gratitude of the American people for his share in these first operations against the rebellion; and as I find my name connected with the transaction, and as I was familiar with the inception of the Pickens expedition, it seems proper that I should call attention to some of the facts in the case.

Capt. FOX, in his statement, says that on March 30, the President sent him to New-York with verbal directions to prepare for the voyage to Sumter, but to make no binding engagements. On April 2, not having received the expected written authority, he returned to Washington. On the 4th of April the President sent for him, and informed him that he had at length decided to let the expedition go. He further says that the Secretary of the Navy had in commission only the *Powhatan*, *Pocahontas* and *Pawnee*, which he placed at the disposal of Capt. FOX, together with the revenue cutter *Harriet Lane*, and directed him to give all the necessary orders.

"The *Powhatan*, (he says,) which had recently returned and gone out of commission, was added to the force I designated, to enable me to have her five boats and crew for landing the supplies, I suggested to the Secretary of the Navy," &c.

Observe the date. All this was on the 4th of April, and Capt. Fox arrived in New-York on the 5th of April. All the orders printed in the New-York TIMES in relation to the Sumter expedition are dated on the 4th and 6th of April, except the instructions from the Secretary of the Navy to Capt. MERCER, of the *Powhatan*, which, as there printed, are without date.

Now the President signed two orders; first, on the 1st of April, to Lieut. PORTER, one directing him to "proceed to New-York, and with the least possible delay, assume command of any naval steamer available, proceed to Pensacola harbor, and at any cost or risk, prevent any expedition from the main land reaching Fort Pickens or Santa Rosa Island." He also instructed Lieut. PORTER to communicate this order, his object and destination, to no person whatever, until he reached the harbor of Pensacola.

The other order of the same date was intended for exhibition to such officers as had control of the vessels. It authorized him to take command of the steamer *Powhatan*, or any other United States steamer ready for sea, which he might deem best fit for the service which he had been assigned by confidential instructions of the same date, 1st of April. See the order itself in the TIMES of the 11th of September, 1865.

All this was three days before the President informed Capt. FOX that he had decided to let the Sumter expedition go, and the official documents show therefor that the *Powhatan* was not taken without the knowledge of the President, since she was taken under an order signed by him before he authorized the Sumter expedition, in which order she was expressely designated by name for the Pickens expedition.

The orders of the President in relation to the *Powhatan*, and to the whole Pickens expedition, were not known to the Secretary of the Navy. The success of the expedition to relieve Fort Pickens depended upon secrecy. Washington and New-York were full of persons ready to transmit the first intelligence of such an intention. The telegram was in operation and open to the rebels as to the United States, and had it become known that the expedition was being prepared to relieve that post, the telegraph would have communicated the fact to BRAGG, who had several thousand men, and who could have taken Fort Pickens by assault on any night at the cost of a few hundred men.

My first interview with the President and the Secretary of State in relation to this matter was on the evening of the 29th of March. The President did not inform me that he intended to attempt to relieve Fort Sumter, but questioned me as to the possibility of doing it. I advised him in general terms that I could find him plenty of officers of the navy willing to try it. He then asked me whether I thought Fort Pickens could be reinforced. I replied that it could be, provided the relieving force reached there before it fell, and with the maps before us the mode of effecting this object was discussed. I advised that, if the attempt was made, a fleet steamer, under a young and enterprising officer, should be dispatched immediately, to run the batteries, enter the harbor, and prevent any expedition of BRAGG'S crossing the harbor in boats to assault Fort Pickens.

The President said he would see me again if he concluded to go further in the matter. I quietly made inquiries, and learned that the *Powhatan* had just returned from the East, and that she was in New-York and able to go to sea. On the morning of the 31st of March, I was again summoned, and directed, in conjunction with Col. EDWARD KEYES, and with the approval of Gen. SCOTT, to prepare a project for the relief of Fort Pickens.

The instructions to Lieut. PORTER were signed on the 1st of April, and the President on that day signed, at my request, a telegraphic dispatch to New-York, directing that the *Powhatan* be made ready for sea instantly. This dispatch, as we learned, reached the Navy-yard only an hour or two after the *Powhatan* had been put out of commission, and her spars taken down and her crew detached. Great exertions were made to prepare her for sea, but instead of sailing on the 2d, as intended, she did not leave until the 6th, by which time the steamer *Atlantic*, with stores, supplies, and some seven hundred men, had also been made ready, and sailed the same day.

Lieut. PORTER, as I understand, did not produce the order to assume command of the *Powhatan* until the last moment, as it was considered better not to awake attention by changing the commander until the vessel was about to sail.

The orders in relation to the two expeditions were communicated only to the officers engaged in each. We were not advised of the preparation for the Sumter expedition, and at the moment the *Powhatan* was ready for sea, the sign manual of the President was produced, and Capt. MERCER, after some hesitation, in consequence of conflicting orders from the Navy Department, gave up the ship. The positive order of the President, detaching him and placing Lieut. PORTER in command, overruled the order of the Navy Department. The conflict was the result of the secrecy with which the whole business was conducted, and to that secrecy, in a great measure, was due the relief of Fort Pickens, and the retention of this finest harbor in the South by the United States.

From this statement, and from a comparison of the dates of the official order, it will be plain, I think, that the Secretary of State is not liable to the charge of having caused the *Powhatan* to be diverted from the purpose to which the President had assigned her, without his knowledge.

I myself suggested to the President the name of the *Powhatan*, and of her commander, and prepared the orders in relation to her movements for his signature, and this I did on the 31st March or April, three or four days before the Sumter expedition was resolved upon.

The Pickens expedition was planned and ordered with the knowledge only of the President, the Secretary of State, Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, Col. E. D. KEYES and myself. When Lieut. PORTER was detailed to command the naval portion of the expedition its object was communicated to him.

When Col. HARVEY BROWN was assigned to command the troops his instructions made known to him its destination. To none others, in or out of the expedition, was its destination known until we were nearly in sight of the sand hills of Pensacola.

In conclusion, permit me to remark that this, the first successful military expedition of the war, originated with Mr. SEWARD. Until it sailed, the United States had declined everywhere. Fortresses and harbors had been lost. He carried me to the President, merely saying that he thought the President ought to see some of the younger officers, and not consult only with men who, if war broke out, could not mount a horse.

When the President struck out of the instructions prepared for the commander of the expedition the authority to declare martial law at Key West and on the Gulf coast, Mr. SEWARD induced him to restore it. The authorities of Florida, in February, arrested and held me to bail for defending the rights of the Yankee fishermen of the Tortugas against the unconstitutional impositions of a Florida Sheriff. The secession flag flew over the court-house at Key West, within musket-shot of Fort Taylor. But on the declaration of martial law, which shortly followed our arrival in the Gulf, judges, sheriff, clerks and mayor fled from Key West to the mainland, and the present loyal Provisional Governor of Florida was elected Mayor of Key West, and that important post returned to its allegiance.

Some interference with the later programme of another expedition, it seems, arose from the secresy with which both were organized; but the most important ports and fortresses in the Gulf—the harbors of Pensacola, Key West, and the Tortugas—were saved to the United States, all well fortified; and the fleets which would have been necessary for their reduction or blockade were made available at other points which had been lost by supineness of the preceding administration. Even if the victualling of Fort Sumter was thus prevented, the United States still, at Fort Sumter, asserted its desire and determination to possess that fortress, which could not then have held out long against the batteries by which the rebels had been already permitted to encircle it; and who will assert that a few days' provisions more or less in Sumter could compare in importance with the retention of the well-fortified harbors of Pensacola and the Florida reef?

Secrecy has its inconveniences, but upon perfect secrecy depended these great stakes; and so well kept was the secret, that in the returning steamer *Atlantic* I brought back to New-York at once the news of the destination and of the success of the expedition.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. C. MEIGS,
Brevet Major-General, late Captain Engineers.

—The following curious story appears in the New Frankfort *Gazette*: A few days before the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE'S last visit to Berlin, a commissioner of the Polish National Government arrived there with a Swedish passport from Stockholm. On presenting himself to his fellow-commissioner in the Prussian capital, the latter informed him that two Russian officers who had formerly served in the insurrection had determined to assassinate the Grand Duke on his arrival, wishing to revenge themselves upon him for having ordered three of their comrades to be shot. The two commissioners, feeling that such an act would only bring disgrace on the Polish cause, determined to prevent it, and at the same time not to betray the officers in question. They then began to search all over the town for the officers, and at last, after wandering about for four days, they met one of them in a cab. They followed him to the Russian embassy, where he alighted and asked the porter when the Grand Duke was to arrive. The porter answered, "To-morrow evening, at 10." The officer then turned away, and was about to go into his cab, when he was stopped by one of the Poles, who thus addressed him: "Sir, you are a Russian officer; you have served in the Polish army, and you intend to murder the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE. Come with me at once to the Polish Commissioner, or I will have you arrested by the Prussian Police." The officer, a young man of 27, then allowed himself to be taken to a hotel and to be shut up in a room, where the two Poles mounted guard upon him in turn. The other officer was captured by nine or ten Poles resident in Berlin, who had proceeded to the railway station for that purpose, and a six-shooter was found upon him. A quarter of an hour afterward the Grand Duke arrived at the station, with the brother of the King of Prussia and the Prussian Ambassador, little thinking that he owed his life to his most determined of enemies, the Poles.

—Dubroni mania is the latest novelty in Paris. The correspondent of the *Morning Star* writes: "DUBRONI is the name of a young and promising engineer, a pupil of the *Ecole Polytechnique*. Laid up for several years with bad health, his mind remained as active as ever. Amidst the most intense bodily sufferings he applied himself, night and day, to the study and perfection of photography, hoping to initiate the masses into its mysteries by simplifying the manipulations, and turning photography into a drawing-room amusement within the reach of every purse. In this DUBRONI appears to have been quite successful, inasmuch as his ingenious apparatus entirely does away with the necessity of an operating chamber. You have no longer to dread any stains or spots on your dress or hands, as the chemical operations are all accomplished with the *pipette*, a small instrument, by means of which you can introduce into the camera obscura, through a little orifice, the different chemical baths which the plate must undergo previous to its bearing a picture. DUBRONI, after having pursued his experiments with unabated ardor, is certainly entitled to the honor of attaching his name to the science of photography. Another distinguishing feature of his lilliputian apparatus is the readiness with which it can be set up for use and repacked in a box which does not exceed in size a lady's writing desk. Among the notabilities who are amusing themselves during their summer vacations with the *appareil* Dubroni are the well-known diplomatists Marquis DE LA VALETTE and M. DE PERSIGNY, and no less a personage than Prince NAPOLEON himself."

—The Southeastern Railway Company has recently been the victim of a very mean fraud. Excursion trains run frequently to Ramsgate, and it seems it has become common for passengers by these trains to sell their return tickets to people who wish to come up to London. The loss sustained by the company from this cause is supposed to amount to not less than £30 a day. On the 20th, at Ramsgate, an offender was brought before the magistrates. The case was fully proved, and the defendant was fined 5s. and costs.

Don't Fail to Procure Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It has been used for 30 years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Thirty-five cents a bottle. Offices, No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

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MARRIED.

IMLAY—HATHAWAY.—On Saturday, Sept. 16, by Rev. Isaac Tuttle, Rector of St. Luke's Church, FREDERICK C. IMLAY, U. S. N., and BELLE HATHAWAY, daughter of the late Robert L. Hathaway, of Orange County, N. Y.

SHEPARD—CHURCH.—In Bath, Wednesday, Sept. 13, by Rev. Charles L. Hutchins, assistant minister of the Church of the Holy Communion, New-York, WILLIAM H. SHEPARD, of Albany, and ADELAIDE, daughter of L. V. Church, Esq., of Bath.

WELCH—DEDERER.—At Zion Church, Greene, Chenango County, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 14, by Rev. F. Rogers, Mr. WILLIAM G. WELCH and Miss SUSAN E., daughter of Capt. N. A. Dederer, all of the above place.

DIED.

BRAUNS.—At Astoria, L. I., Wednesday, Sept. 13, of hydrocephalus, AGNES, daughter of Dr. Thilo and Angelina Brauns, aged 1 year and 9 months.
Her remains were temporarily deposited.

CLEWS.—On Monday, Aug. 28, at the Ox Leasows, Staffordshire, England, ELIZABETH CLEWS, widow of the late James Clews, aged 67 years.

DAVENPORT.—At Hopewell, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 16, of hemorrhage of the lungs, RALSA A. DAVENPORT, in the 27th year of his age.
His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Clinton-av. Congregational Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

GHEE.—At Westchester, on Saturday evening, Sept. 16, after a short illness, GEORGE W. GHEE, aged 12 years and 6 months.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 18th inst., from the residence of his father, George Ghee, near the Bronx, Westchester.

HARRIS.—Of a pulmonary disease, at Morley's Hotel, London, England, on Monday, Aug. 28, J. EWING HARRIS, of Tennessee, son of J. George Harris, U. S. Navy, aged 23 years.
Nashville papers please copy.

HOYT.—On Sunday, Sept. 17, at her residence No. 10 University-place, Miss ELIZABETH HOYT, aged 41 years.
Her friends, and those of her brother, Charles Hoyt, are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, at 3½ o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, from his residence, No. 295 North 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

KANE.—In Boston, Mass., on Thursday, Sept. 14, JOHN LAWRENCE KANE, formerly of Schenectady, N. Y., aged 73 years.

KENNEDY.—On Sunday, Sept. 17, at her father's residence, No. 111 West 20th-st., of consumption, MARGARET A., the beloved daughter of Robt. and Letitia Kennedy, in the 20th year of her age.
Notice of funeral to-morrow morning.

LATHROP.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 16, CHARLES C. LATHROP, aged 48 years.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 435 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, the 18th inst. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MYRICK.—At Marblehead, Mass., Thursday, Sept. 14, of dysentery, FRANCIS TIFFANY, son of Rev. Henry L. and Lucy C. Myrick, in the 12th year of his age.

RICHARDSON.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 16, LOUISA COGGILL, wife of Henry Richardson, and daughter of George Coggill, Esq.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Zion Church, Madison-av., corner 38th-st., on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock.

SACKETT.—On Friday, Sept. 15, at 1:20 A. M., at her late residence, North-av., Poughkeepsie, CAROLINE B. DAVIS, daughter of the late John H. Davis, and wife of L. B. Sackett, in her 33d year—calmly and serenely.
"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."
She leaves a husband and three dear children, with a large circle of friends and acquaintances, to mourn her loss. The funeral exercises will take place at the house on Monday, the 18th, at 2½ P. M. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice.

SCHIEFFELIN.—At Sheffield, Mass., on Wednesday, Sept. 6, ELEANOR, wife of Bradhurst Schieffelin.

SPICER.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 16, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Gen. Peter W. Spicer, in the 70th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, John W. Spicer, 61st-st., second house east of 1st-av.

TINGLEY.—At Naugatuck, Conn., Wednesday morning, Sept. 13, OTIS TINGLEY, in the 60th year of his age.

SUYDAM.—At North Conway, N. H., on Friday, Sept. 15, JAMES A. SUYDAM, son of the late John Suydam, in the 46th year of his age.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 25 Waverley-place, on Tuesday morning, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock. Funeral service at St. Mark's Church, 10th-st. and 2d-av. His relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

VAN ZANDT.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, Sunday, Sept. 10, HOBART VAN ZANDT.
His remains were interred at Greenwood Cemetery.

WHEELER.—At Babylon, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 16, HENRY S., only child of Samuel B. and Mary A. Wheeler.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Sept. 18, at 3 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 404 State-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

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THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, of the Century, and of the ARTIST'S FUND SOCIETY, are requested to meet punctually at 9:15, TUESDAY, 19th inst., at the Academy Building, to attend the funeral of our late associate, JAMES A. SUYDAM, from his residence, No. 25 Waverly-place.

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 24 Pine-st.
WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA and JAMES GOLDIE, agents.
Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

NOTICE.
All persons having claims against the firm of Ketchum, Son & Co., are requested to present the same immediately, with vouchers, if any, to the undersigned, assignees of the said firm and of Morris Ketchum, at their office, No. 40 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York.
MOSES TAYLOR, EDWARD BEMENT, PHILO C. CALHOUN, } Assignees.
Dated Sept. 6, 1865.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.
This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot eighteen bonds, numbered as follows: 88, 574, 556, 47, 537, 373, 581, 211, 246, 292, 498, 96, 250, 122, 500, 59, 7, 141, for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM CO., No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Germania Petroleum Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 6 to 21.
CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.
HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the MOUNT CARBON COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY, and the election of Directors, will be held in the City of New-York, at the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, 3d October, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon.
JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Duffus Oil Refining Co., will be held at the office of DAVISON, STILES & WOOLSEY, No. 229 Broadway, on the 23d of September, at 12 M, for the election of trustees and such other business as may properly be transacted by such meeting.

FINANCIAL.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Office No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of Two per Cent., payable at their office, on the 15th inst. The transfer books are closed until that date.
A. STEVENS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1865.

ATLANTIC BANK.
BROOKLYN, Sept. 6, 1865.
A surplus Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared payable on and after the 15th inst. By order of the board.
OLIVER M. DENTON, Acting Cashier.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF 42D-ST. AND GRAND-ST. FERRY R. R. CO.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable at the office of the Treasurer, No. 58 Leonard-st., Oct. 2. Transfer books closed from 20th inst. to Oct. 3, 1865.
JOHN KERR, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 263 Bowery—Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five percent on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHARLES PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of MANGAM, JENKINS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, D. R. MANGAM and A. JENKINS retiring.
D. R. MANGAM.
A. JENKINS
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1865. F. MANGAM

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned have formed a copartnership in accordance with the provisions of chap. 4, title 1, art. 1 of part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York and the amendments thereto, under the firm name or style of MANGAM & TALBERT for the purpose of transacting a general Banking, Stock and Exchange business. That the parties composing said firm are as follows: FRANKLIN MANGAM and BENJAMIN G. TALBERT are the general partners, and DARIUS R. MANGAM is the special partner; and all reside in New-York City. That said DARIUS R. MANGAM as such special partner has contributed and paid into the common stock the sum of fifty thousand dollars, in cash. That said copartnership commences on Sept. 8, 1865, and will terminate Sept. 8, 1866. That the place of business of said firm is at No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York.
FRANKLIN MANGAM,
BENJAMIN G. TALBERT,
818-1aw-6wM DARIUS R. MANGAM.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment, in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First.* That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JOHN K. HACKETT, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, number eighty-two Nassau-st., (room number 37,) in this city, on or before the eighteenth day of October, 1865; and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said eighteenth day of October, 1865, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at eleven o'clock A. M. *Second.* That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the thirty-first day of October, 1865. *Third.* That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land lying and being on Ninetieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, and between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Ninetieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and *Fourth.* That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of November, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1865.
JOHN K. HACKETT, GEORGE WILKES, WILLIAM CAULDWELL, } Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-third-street from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby given notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First.* That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Joseph C. Skaden, Esq., our chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (room No. 37) in this city, on or before the eighteenth day of October, 1865; and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within ten week days, next after the said eighteenth day of October, 1865, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at eleven o'clock A. M. *Second.* That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us, in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the thirty-first day of October, 1865. *Third.* That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-third-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-third-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and *Fourth.* That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of November, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
Dated NEW-YORK, September 14, 1865.
JOSEPH C. SKADEN, BENJAMIN GALBRAITH, JOSEPH N. BARNES. } Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:
We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in the land, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, that we have completed our estimate and appraisal in the above entitled matter, and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a General Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1865, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed—and that a copy of our said report has been deposited in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department in the City of New-York, and at our office, No. 83 Nassau-st., (Room No. 20,) for the inspection of parties interested therein.—Dated New-York, Sept. 13, 1865.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, HENRY L. HOGUET, } Commissioners.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For a sewer in Fiftieth-street from Lexington to Fourth-avenue. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue. Also, lot No. 20 in block No. 344, and lot No. 54 in block No. 343, in the Nineteenth Ward. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 9, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th day of September, 1865, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of October, 1865:
A Panel of 100 Petit Jurors for Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part 1.
A Panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
Two Panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 2 and 3.
Two Panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
Two Panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
WILLIAM C CONNER, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES, CLERK'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 29th day of September, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing each of the following classes of Stationery for the use of the House of Representatives of the United States, viz.:
200 reams white Quarto Post Paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
25 reams white Quarto Post Paper, extra superfine, plain.
60 reams white Quarto Post Paper, extra superfine, wide ruled.
400 reams white Commercial Note Paper, extra superfine, faint ruled.
100 reams white Commercial Note Paper, extra superfine, wide ruled, on all sides.
100 reams white Commercial Note Paper, extra superfine, plain.
50 reams Fancy Note Paper.
100 reams white Foolscap Paper, extra superfine.
75 reams white Legal Cap Paper, extra superfine.
30 reams white Flat Cap Paper, extra superfine.
The above papers must all be of the same *quality, finish,* and *weight* of the samples accepted, and must sustain a rigid comparison with samples, by weight and otherwise, or they will be rejected.
125 reams thin Manila Paper.
6 boxes Arnold's Patent Ink Absorber, or other similar manufacture.
150,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 5¾ by 3¼ inches.
200,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 5½ by 3¼ inches.
25,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 5¼ by 2⅞ inches.
70,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 8⅞ by 3¾ inches.
30,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 8⅞ by 3¾ inches.
10,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 9⅞ by 4¼ inches.
10,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 10¼ by 4¼ inches.
25,000 Fancy Note Envelopes.
200,000 buff adhesive Envelopes, 7½ by 3¼ inches.
200,000 buff Envelopes, 7½ by 3¾ inches (not adhesive.)
500,000 buff Envelopes, 6¾ by 3¼ inches (not adhesive.)
3 gross Congress Tie Envelopes.
The adhesive Envelopes must be *extra well gummed,* and they must all be delivered in good boxes, containing (except the Congress Tie and first three classes named) five hundred Envelopes each. The first three classes must be delivered in boxes of an extra quality, containing two hundred and fifty each. And samples of all kinds must be submitted in boxes, as it is proposed to deliver them. They will all be compelled to sustain a rigid comparison with samples, in regard to *quality* and *weight.*
125 gross Washington Medallion Pens.
8 gross Perry's blue barrel Pens, fine points.
75 gross Perry's three-pointed Pens.
125 gross Levy's Commercial Pens.
75 gross Gillott's Pens, No. 294, broad points.
75 gross Gillott's Pens, No. 170.
20 gross Gillott's Black Swan Quill Pens.
1 gross four-inch flat glass Inkstands.
8 dozen Inkstands, assorted styles.
10 dozen best Black Ink, quarts, pints and half pints.
3 dozen Carmine Ink, small bottles.
3 dozen Blue Ink, David's or Harrison's, quarts.
5 pounds Blue Stamping Ink.
2 gross Rubber Penholders.
2 gross Porcupine and other fancy Penholders.
15 gross Penholders, common qualities, assorted styles.
20 dozen short Rubber Propelling Pencils.
8 dozen long Rubber Propelling Pencils.
10 dozen short Rubber Screw Pencils.
10 gross Faber's octagon Lead Pencils, No. 2.
10 gross Faber's round Lead Pencils, No. 2.
10 gross Rubber-head Pencils, No. 2.
20 dozen Faber's Carmine and Blue Pencils.
10 dozen Faber's Artists' Pencils.
5 dozen gold-mounted Propelling Pencils.
75 boxes Cut Quill, best quality.
6 dozen Diaries for 1866.
8 dozen Autograph Books.
2 dozen Scrap Books.
10 dozen Ellis's Mucilage, four-ounce bottles.
15 dozen Ellis's Mucilage, eight-ounce bottles.
100 pounds Dovell & Early's best Sealing Wax.
4 dozen Portfolios, assorted styles.
20 dozen Ivory and other Folders.
150 spools Pink Tape, No. 19.
10 dozen Rodgers's Pocket Knives, from one to six blades.
35 dozen Pocket Knives, Wostenholm's, Crook's, and American make, various style and grades.
3 dozen pairs Scissors, one dozen each four, five and six-inch.
10 dozen pairs Scissors, nine to twelve-inch.
2 dozen sets of fine Scissors, in cases.
2 dozen Paper Clasps, various styles.
5 dozen Paper-weights.
5 dozen Pencil Sharpeners.
5 dozen Ready Reference Files.
1 dozen Eyelet Punches.
5 dozen Erasing Knives.
400 small boxes or papers of Black Sand.
3 dozen Portemonnaies, finest styles.
6 dozen Rulers, various styles.
5 dozen Penracks.
600 pounds thick Soft Twine.
200 pounds medium Soft Twine.
20 dozen packs Visiting Cards.
20 dozen Pen-wipers.
2 dozen Newspaper Files.
25 gross Rubber Bands and Rings.
15 pounds Artists' Gum.
1,000 skins Parchment, 16 by 22 inches.
In the supply of goods contractors will be rigidly required to furnish articles fully equal to sample.
Proposals must be accompanied by the names of the sureties intended to be offered.
As required by law, preference will be given to the productions of American industry, if equally cheap and of as good quality; and all persons making proposals to supply any class of articles will state whether the same are the manufacture of the United States.
The articles are to be delivered free of any charge for carriage, at the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, on or before the first day of November, 1865.
Each proposal to be indorsed "Proposals for Stationery for the House of Representatives of the United States," and addressed to the undersigned.
Sufficient specimens of each class of articles proposed for must accompany the proposal, marked with the name of the bidder.
The person offering to furnish any class of articles at the lowest price, quality considered, shall receive a contract for the same, on executing a bond with two or more sureties, satisfactory to the Clerk of the House of Representatives for the performance of the same, under a forfeiture of twice the contract price in case of failure, which bond must be filed in the office of the said Clerk within ten days after the proposals have been opened and the result declared. EDWARD McPHERSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.
AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for
One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.
AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the
Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.
ALSO, for the
Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registed 62 tons
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 557 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulnto No 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 184 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.
AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT. 12, AT 12 M., FOR THE
Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 788 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 to s.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat GoldenEra; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.
Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.
The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.
Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.
A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.
By order of the Quartermaster-General:
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 5, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., for the purchase of 776 gallons BOURBON and 4,875 gallons RECTIFIED WHISKY, now in store at Newbern, and 866 gallons RECTIFIED WHISKY, now in store at Morehead City.
Bids will be received for the whole or any part (not less than one barrel) of each of the above lots.
The right to reject all bids is reserved.
Samples can be seen by applying to Capt. W. L. Palmer, C. S., at Newbern, or Capt. G. W. Chandler, C. S., at Morehead City. Successful bidders will be required to remove the whisky before the 10th day of October. Terms, cash, on delivery, in government funds.
Proposals will have a copy of this advertisement attached and will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for the purchase of Whisky." J. W. BARRIGER,
Captain and C. S., U. S. A., Chief C. S. Dept. of N. C.

PROPOSALS.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, No. 20 SOUTH-ST., BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 12, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 M. noon FRIDAY, Sept. 29, 1865, for the purchase of about ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY HEAD OF PRIME BEEF CATTLE, in lots of ten and upward.
These cattle are all in prime condition, having been on hand several months and fed daily with hay and corn, and are fully equal to any offered in market. So rare an opportunity for the purchase of extra fine beef is seldom found.
Proposals must state the number it is proposed to purchase, and the price per pound, gross.
The cattle to be weighed by the State Weigher on delivery, and the weights, as rendered by him, to be the standard by which the bills are to be settled.
Terms of sale cash in government funds. A deposit of fifty (50) per cent. to be made on notification of acceptance of bid, the balance to be paid when the cattle are delivered.
Successful bidders will be allowed ten days in which to remove their stock.
The cattle can be examined at any time from the date of this advertisement till Sept. 28, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. daily, at the United States Cattle Corral, adjoining the government hay scales on the Franklin road, near Baltimore.
The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids if they are deemed not advantageous to the United States.
The lots will be arranged numerically from Nos. 1 to 1,750, and the awards will be made in the same order, unless a particular lot may be designated in the bid. In no case will the skipping of numbers be allowed.
Proposals must be upon blank forms furnished at this office. Telegrams will not receive attention unless the same are prepaid.
Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Beef Cattle," sealed and addressed to the undersigned.
By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. THOMAS WILSON, C. S. U. S. A.
W. H. PARKHURST,
Captain and C. S.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, September 12, 1865.
Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 26th day of September inst., for the supply of 200,000 pounds of Fresh Beef and 200,000 pounds of Fresh Vegetables, at the New-York Navy-Yard and Station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.
Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.
Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed and has the license required by law.
The department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.
Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, for the construction of the Greenpoint and Calvary Railroad. Plans and specifications will be ready on the 20th inst., and bids will be received until the 27th inst.
JARVIS WHITMAN, Engineer.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
GOVERNMENT VESSELS
AT AUCTION.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.
WILL SELL
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1865,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,
AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN,
BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT,
THE FOLLOWING-NAMED VESSELS:
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER STATE OF GEORGIA.
Length, 203 ft.; breadth, 32 ft.; depth of hold, 13 ft. 7 in.; between decks, 7 ft. 2 in.; one side lever engine—diameter cylinder, 73 in.; stroke, 8 ft.; 2 tubular boilers; 8 furnaces; 1 auxiliary boiler.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER CERES.
Length, 108 ft. 4 in.; breadth, 23 ft. 4 in.; depth, 7 ft. 7 in.; one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 30 in.; stroke, 6 ft. 8 in.; one flue and return tubular boiler; 2 furnaces.
SCREW STEAMER GALATIA.
Length, 203 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 36 ft. 4 in.; depth of hold, 12 ft. 6 in.; between decks, 7 ft. 6 in.; double screw engine; diameter of cylinder, 44 in.; stroke, 36 in.; 2 horizontal tubular boilers; 4 furnaces.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER DONEGAL—IRON.
Length, 206 ft.; breadth, 36 ft.; depth of hold, 10 ft. 6 in.; between decks, 7 ft. 5 in.; 1 beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 44 in.; stroke, 11 ft.; one return flue boiler; 2 furnaces.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FORT JACKSON.
Length, 248 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 31 ft. 1 in.; depth of hold, 11 ft. 7 in.; depth of lower between decks, 7 ft. 1 in.; depth of upper between decks, 7 ft. 6 in.; one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 80 in.; stroke, 8 ft.; four boilers, horizontal return tubes; 14 furnaces.
SCREW STEAMER SWEET BRIAR.
Length, 120 feet; breadth, 21 feet 6; depth of hold, 10 feet. One vertical direct-acting engine; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches. One flue and return tubular boiler; stroke, 30 inches; 2 furnaces.
PROPELLER CLINTON.
Length, 61 feet; breadth, 15 feet 8; depth, 6 feet. One vertical engine; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; stroke, 16 inches. One flue boiler; 2 furnaces.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER WANDO.
Length, 226 feet; breadth, 26 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 5 inches; diameter of cylinder, 52 inches; stroke, 4 feet; 2 oscillating engines; 2 tubular boilers, containing 8 furnaces.
SIDE-WHEEL FERRY-BOAT COM. HULL.
Length, 131 feet; breadth, 28 feet 10 inches; depth, 11 feet; inclined engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke, 9 feet; 1 boiler.
SIDE-WHEEL FERRY-BOAT SHOKOKON.
Length, 181 feet 7 inches; breadth, 32 feet 1 inch; depth, 13 feet 5 inches; diameter of cylinder, 44 inches; stroke, 8 feet; 1 beam engine; 1 boiler.
SCHOONER GEO. MANGHAM.
Length, 107 feet; breadth, 28 feet 6 inches; depth, 9 feet 5 inches.
SCREW STEAMER QUEEN.
Length, 168 feet 6 inches; breadth, 29 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; height between decks, 6 feet 8 inches; diameter of cylinder, 42 inches; stroke, 42 inches; 1 vertical engine; 1 boiler, with 3 furnaces.
SCREW STEAMER DAYLIGHT.
Length, 175 feet; breadth, 29 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet; height between decks, 6 feet 10 inches; diameter of cylinder, 44 inches; stroke, 24 inches.
SCREW TUG HYDREANGEA.
Length, 118 feet; breadth, 20 feet 3 inches; depth, 7 feet; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; stroke, 30 inches. One engine, one boiler, two furnaces.
SCREW TUG CATALPA.
Length, 105 feet 3 inches; breadth, 22 feet 2 inches; depth, 7 feet 2 inches; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke, 30 inches. One vertical engine, one boiler, two furnaces.
BRIG BOHIO.
Length, 100 feet; breadth, 24 feet 9 inches; depth, 9 feet 4 inches.
SCHOONER KITTATINNY.
Length, 129 feet; breadth, 29 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 6 inches.
THREE-MASTED SCHOONER J. S. CHAMBERS.
Length, 124 feet 6 inches; breadth, 29 feet 3 inches; depth, 12 feet 2 inches.
SCHOONER RACER.
Length, 105 feet; breadth, 28 feet 10 inches; depth, 9 feet 6 inches
TERMS—Twenty per cent. on day of sale; the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard. C. H. BELL, Commandant.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.
UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.
Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000) tons Railroad Iron.
At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.:
Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.
About fifty (50) Freight Cars and one (1) Passenger Car.
At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13, at 5 P. M.:
One new Locomotive Engine, 5 foot gauge.
At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:
Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 foot gauge.
Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Two (2) new Trucks.
Sixty (60) new Trucks, framed.
Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.
About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.
Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AT AUCTION.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DIVISION OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 11, 1865.
By order of the Quartermaster General, U. S. A., I will sell at public auction at my warehouse, No. 154 North Second-st., in the city of St. Louis, on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
27,000 ARMY GREAT COATS,
(more or less,) of different kinds and materials, as follows, to wit: Gray satinet, gray felt, sealskin, petersham, light blue satinet and pilot cloth, all boxed in good order for shipping.
Terms: Cash on delivery, U. S. funds. Each successful bidder will be required to deposit 10 per cent. on the amount of his purchase at time of sale.
R. S. HART, Captain and A. Q. M.

BEEF CATTLE AT AUCTION.
OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1865.
Will be sold at public auction, at Bull's Head, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., seventy-one good fat beef cattle. Payment to be made at the time and place of sale in government funds.
A. L. CARLTON, Capt. and C. S. V.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.:
The well-known trotting horse ARIEL, (Columbus stock); can trot his mile in three minutes; black; seven years old; gentle in all harness and under the saddle, and believed to be sound; sixteen hands high and thorough bred. Sale without reserve.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF MACHINERY, TOOLS, DIES, &c., &c.—On MONDAY, Sept. 18, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of 17th-st. and Avenue C, a large quantity of tools, dies, iron barrows, hydraulic jacks, drills, ratchets, water tanks, one battering ram, pulley blocks, furnace doors, weighing from 500 to 5,000 pounds, pumps, rests, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. By order of the assignees.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 91 Liberty-street.
ON WEDNESDAY, 20TH INSTANT, AT 10½ o'clock—Office desks, counters, book shelves, &c.
Also, a lot of second-hand furniture; carpets, piano, &c.
Also, a large lot of new furniture for parlors, chambers, libraries, dining-rooms, &c., all of the best city make, and the sale absolute.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 18, AT 11 o'clock, in front of store,
500 boxes fresh Minton Lemons.
[illegible] boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

AUCTION SALES.

CLOSING SALES
OF
GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1865.
Will be sold at public auction, during the Month of SEPTEMBER, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:
NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
New-York City, Thursday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 2, and Wednesday and Saturday of each week thereafter, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday and Friday of each week, to Sept. 22, inclusive, 150 Mules each day.
Harrisburgh, Tuesday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Mauch Chunk, Thursday, Sept 7, 200 Mules.
Indiana, Tuesday, Sept. 12, 150 Mules.
Greensburgh, Thursday, Sept. 14, 150 Horses.
Reading, Thursday, Sept. 14, 200 Mules.
Altoona, Thursday, Sept. 28, 150 Horses.
INDIANA.
Indianapolis, Sept. 11, 13, 15, 25, 27 and 29, 150 Horses each day.
Indianapolis, Sept. 12, 14 and 16, 150 Mules each day.
ILLINOIS.
Chicago, Sept. 5, 7, 9, 19, 21, 23, 30, 150 Mules each day.
Chicago, Sept. 4, 6, 8, 18, 20, 22, 26, 150 Horses each day.
DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day
NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 150 Mules.
Trenton, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 150 Mules.
MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 7, 150 Mules.
Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 21, 150 Mules.
MISSOURI.
St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 7, and Tuesday and Thursday of each week thereafter, 200 Mules each day.
KANSAS.
Fort Leavenworth, commencing Tuesday, Sept. 12, and continuing thereafter at such times as the Depot Quartermaster may designate, 2,000 Mules.
GIESBORO, D. C.
Tuesday and Thursday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
No sales of Mules will take place at
WASHINGTON, D. C.
The animals to be sold in September are superior to any heretofore offered to the public. The majority of them are sound and serviceable.
It is expected that at this series of sales, all the surplus government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should, therefore, avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in Charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

PUBLIC SALE AT PHILADELPHIA,
For account of the United States, of guns, shot, shell, muskets, carbines, musketoons, pistols, sabres, infantry accoutrements, artillery harness, horse equipments, cannon and rifle powder, &c., &c., &c., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 4, 1865, at 11 o'clock, at the United States Arsenal, Bridesburgh, Penn., the following condemned ordnance and ordnance stores:
2 10-inch Columbiads, 30,118 lbs.
28 24-pounder iron guns, 162,120 lbs.
30 32-pounder iron guns, 216,000 lbs.
1 10-inch mortar, 5,770 lbs.
3 8-inch mortars, 4,835 lbs.
14,919 shot and shell for smooth-bore and rifle guns, 231,470 lbs.
137 carbines,
246 musketoons,
675 Hall's rifles, (flint,)
15,451 United States muskets,
14,873 Austrian muskets,
6,412 Prussian muskets,
8,132 French muskets,
8,282 English muskets,
1,304 Belgian muskets,
209 pistols, (flint,)
} Rifle and smooth-bore, various calibres.
13 shot guns,
627 cavalry sabres,
14,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, (incomplete,)
54,863 ball screws, cones, screw-drivers, tompions and wipers,
218 bullet-molds,
161,553 musket flints,
592,276 rifle flints,
366,276 pistol flints,
1,320 cavalry saddles,
29 artillery valise saddles,
31 artillery drivers' saddles,
1,688 surcingles,
214 blankets,
47 artillery collars,
224 curb bridles,
250 cruppers,
77 halters,
82 leather traces,
50 rope traces,
80 whips,
1,000 lbs. cannon powder,
7,500 lbs. rifle powder,
4,649 bayonets, (for foreign and United States arms,)
78,500 component parts for small arms,
5,347 rifle stocks, rough,
9,528 pistol stocks, rough,
24 sets of artillery harness, 2 wheel horse,
43 sets of artillery harness, 2 lead horse,
Cavalry accoutrements, artillery implements, &c., &c.
Terms—United States currency.
Stores will be bid in, where the interest of the government may require it. S. V. BENET,
Captain of Ordnance Commanding.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.
UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.
Will be sold at MANCHESTER, opposite Richmond Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3:
Twenty-five (25) new first-class Locomtive Engines, five (5) feet guage, five (5) foot drivers, cylinders 16x24 inches; capacity of tank, 1,900 gallons.
Five (5) first-class Locomotives, 4 feet 8½ inches guage
Two hundred and sixty-five (265) new Box Freight Cars five (5) foot guage.
Fifteen (15) new Platform Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Ten (10) Freight Cars, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.
The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brev. Col. and A. Q. M.

NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, September, 1865.
BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF the United States, there will be sold at public auction, at this armory, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, the following condemned ordnance stores, viz.:
6,924 musket barrels, polished.
1,165 musket barrels, rifled.
33,803 musket barrels, various stages.
1,500,000 pounds cast iron.
289 grindstones.
750 pounds old copper.
422 pounds old files.
1 horse.
A small quantity of old tools, parts of arms, &c.
Terms, cash on delivery, payable in national currency.
(Signed,) T. T. S. LAIDLEY,
Major of Ordnance Commanding.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer,
Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co. Salesroom No. 28 Liberty-st., near Nassau.
ENGINE HOUSE FURNITURE, &C., AT AUCTION.
THEALL & CURTIS will sell on MONDAY, Sept. 18, 1865, at 1 o'clock, at the house of
MANHATTAN ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 8,
No. 91 Ludlow-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., all the furniture, &c., contained in said house, viz: Mahogany suites in green plush, marble top and library tables, damask curtains, oil paintings and engravings, stuffed eagle, 16 iron bedsteads, hair and grass mattresses, pillows, sheets, blankets, quilts, banners, chandeliers, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Catalogues now ready at the salesroom, No. 28 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
4,500 BALES UPLAND
and
3,500 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON,
will be sold under direction of
SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. Cotton Agent,
On TUESDAY, Sept. 26, 1865,
at 1 o'clock, P. M.,
At Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
The above cotton has been classed and sampled by Messrs. Easton & Co. Samples can be seen at their office three days before the sale.
Catalogues will be ready at the Custom-house three days before the sale.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
U. S. COTTON SALE.
John H. Draper & Co.
Will sell on FRIDAY, Sept. 22, 1865,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
At Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton agent,
1,500 BALES MOBILE COTTON.
The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in bale at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st., two days before the sale.

BEEF AND STOCK CATTLE AT AUCTION.
OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14, 1865.
Will be offered at public auction, at the Government Cattle-yard, in Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., about 1,500 head of beef and stock cattle.
Conditions of sale made known before the sale.
Terms cash in government funds.
G. BELL, Major and C. S., U. S. A.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD
For the recovery of the following United States 6 per cent. three-year compound-interest Treasury Notes, which were lost in Jersey City or New-York:

	Date.	Letter.	No.
One $1,000	Aug. 15, 1864	B	130
One 1,000	Aug. 15, 1864	C	1,594
One 1,000	Aug. 15, 1864	D	1,120
One 1,000	Aug. 15, 1864	D	1,122
One 500	July 15, 1864	C	6,665

The above reward will be paid by returning them to
JOHN H. DAVIS, Fultonville, N. Y.

$20,000 REWARD—FOR THE RECOVery of $50,000 government bonds, of which I was robbed on the 13th inst. Description of the bonds: 10 registered 5-20s, $1,000 each, issued under act of Congress Feb. 25, 1862, to the First National Bank, Iowa City, Nos. 20,461, 20,462, 20,463, 20,464, 20,465, 20,469, 20,470, 20,471, 20,472, 20,473; a registered bond issued Act of July 17, 1861, to B. C. Thayer for $1,000, No. 10,141; two 7-30 coupon bonds of August, $1,000 each, Nos. 39,106, 39,107; one coupon bond of 1881, $500, No. 16,600; coupon bond 6s of 1881, numbers of which will be forthcoming, issued to Bliss, Williams & Co., E. Bliss and S. C. Thompson; 7-30s and $1,000 Certificate of Indebtedness for $1,000. Payment on all has been stopped, and I now offer $20,000 reward for recovery.
E. BLISS, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

LOST—FROM A PUBLIC STOREHOUSE IN Washington, D. C., on or about April 20, 1865, the following CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, viz.: No. 360, for 25 shares Lake Superior Silver Lead Co., and No. 342, for 25 shares Mendota Mining Co., both standing in the name of Col. C. B. Comstock. All persons are called on to show cause why new certificates should not be issued in lieu thereof.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE LONG ISLAND FAST TROTTING horse "ARIEL (Columbus stock) will be sold at auction by LEEDS & MINER, on MONDAY, Sept. 18. He is black, 16 hands high, 7 years old, very gentle in all harness and under the saddle; can make his mile in three minutes, and believed to be perfectly sound.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF WELL-MATCHED horses, long tails, a black and dark gray. Can be seen at THOME'S stables, No. 63 West 31st-st.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
WOVEN AND HAND-MADE SHETLAND SHAWLS,
FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
FALL IMPORTATION.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
NEW IMPORTATION.
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY
AND
FANCY GOODS.
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING
IN STOCK AND MADE TO ORDER.
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR.
NOVELTIES IN
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
LADIES' EMBROIDERED HDKFS.,
LINEN, CAMBRIC AND SILK HDKFS.,
CORSETS, &c.
N. B.—A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING HOOPSKIRTS,
WITHOUT DOUBT, THE BEST SKIRT EVER MANUFACTURED.
R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
NEAR FOURTEENTH-STREET.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
AT VALENTINE & CO.'S, NO. 12 4TH-AV.,
OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE PARK.
NOW READY FOR RETAIL AT OUR LOWEST JOBBING PRICES, FULL LINES OF
LINENS, LINEN DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
TOWELS, CRASHES, SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS,
SHEER MUSLINS, FLANNELS, QUILTS,
LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S
MERINO UNDER VESTS AND DRAWERS,
LINEN AND COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
NIGHT DRESSES, CHEMISES, TUCKED SKIRTS,
LINEN HDKFS., LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
TRIMMING AND FANCY GOODS, CORSETS,
LISLE, SILK AND WOOL GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
COLLARS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, NUBIAS,
LADIES' AND GENTS' BEST QUALITY
KID GLOVES, &c., &c.,
AT PRICES THAT WILL SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES WHEN COMPARED WITH THOSE OF ANY RETAIL HOUSE IN THE CITY.
VALENTINE & CO.,
NO. 12 4TH-AV.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS,
IN
NEW FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
received within the past few days from auction and private sales.
FRENCH POPLINS at 50c. per yard.
ALL WOOL DELAINES at 50c. per yard,
ROUBAIX POPLINS at 60c. per yard.
DOUBLE-FOLD DEBAGES at 35c. per yard.
ALPACAS IN ALL COLORS at 50c. per yard.
PLAIN AND CHECKED OTTOMANS at 62½c. per yard.
ALSO,
REAL FRENCH MERINOES at $1 per yard, a better quality than can be found at any other house in New-York.
DUPIN'S FINE FRENCH MERINOES at $1 25 and $1 50 per yard, in all the fashionable colors.
BONJOUR'S PARIS EMPRESS CLOTHS at $1 50, all splendid Colors, in Greens, Garnets, Blues, Mauves, Purples and Browns.
SILK AND WOOL EPINGLINE POPLINS, very heavy, at $1 25 and $1 50 per yard. These goods we bought at a bargain at auction, on Thursday.
ALSO,
NEW STYLES ENGLISH BALMORALS at $2 50, $3, $3 50, $3 75, $4 and $4 50 each.
We respectfully suggest that our customers cannot be too careful to note our address. W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now open their
FALL IMPORTATION
OF
NOVELTIES IN
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR,
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
unsurpassed in
DESIGN, COLORING AND QUALITY.
ALSO,
An elegant assortment of
FRENCH CASHMERE,
GRAY BORDERED PAISLEY,
"ST. BERNARD"
AND
PLAID AND STRIPED WOOL SHAWLS,
IN ALL THE
LATEST STYLES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-STREET.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have just opened a large assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,
including all varities of
SABLES,
MINKS,
ERMINES,
ASTRACHANS,
SQUIRRELS,
&c., &c.
WHICH ARE OFFERED TO THE TRADE AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
We have added to our superb stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
the following lots, just purchased at the shawl sale of Messrs. Hennequin & Co.
White and Scarlet Centre real Paisley SQUARE SHAWLS, at $7 50, $9, $10 and $12; regular price from $12 to $20 each.
White and Scarlet Centre Paisley LONG SHAWLS, at $25 and $30, worth $40 and $56.
Striped Broche LONG SHAWLS, at $10 and $12, worth $18 and $22 50.
Real Paris BROCHE SHAWLS, Long and Square, in entirely new designs, imported this season, at all prices, from $25 to $90 each. W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Offer at retail an extensive assortment of
INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
FOR
AUTUMN AND WINTER WEAR.
Garments for children
MADE TO ORDER
at short notice.
Broadway and Tenth-street.

SILKS OF TOUT CUIT,
IN STRIPES AND CHECKS,
will be opened at retail,
MONDAY, SEPT. 18,
AT THE
EXTREMELY LOW PRICE OF
$1 50 PER YARD.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 18,
ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN SILKS,
RICH CHINE, BROCHE,
SATIN AND VELOUR FAOONNE.
Received by the last steamers.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
JUST OPENED
AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES,
Consisting of
BREAKFAST COLLARS and SETS,
EMBROIDERED BANDS, EDGINGS and INSERTIONS,
Black Thread Lace Veils, Coiffeures and Barbes,
Valenciennes, Edgings and Laces,
Point Applique and Clury Laces,
LACE and EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
Valenciennes Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs,
With a choice assortment of every article in the trade; all of which we offer at low prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 477 Broadway.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.
We are now offering a large lot of plain and plaid Silks bought at the auction sale of silks on Thursday.
HEAVY PLAID SILKS in neat, small patterns, at $1 25 worth $2, regular price.
HEAVY PLAIN COLORED SILKS, new and choice colors, at 1 75 per yard.
HEAVY LYONS TAFFETAS SILKS at $2 25.
RICH GROS GRAIN SILKS at $2 50.
Ladies will find the above silks the cheapest, we think, in the market. W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
NEW FELT, BEAVER AND SILK HATS.
New straw hats and bonnets in all the prevailing shapes, cheaper than any other house in the city.
JOB LOTS IN RIBBONS.
New Flowers, Velvets, Millinery Silks and Laces at
EDWARD RIDLEY'S,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
☞ We cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
JUST RECEIVED, THE FALL IMPORTATION OF OUR POPULAR FRENCH KID GLOVES, FOR LADIES, GENTS, AND MISSES. FINEST QUALITY, CHOICE SHADES, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICE IN THE CITY. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV., NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York

A FEW MORE FEATHER DUSTERS at 25 cents each. Fine, soft feathers, fresh made, no moth, (4,200 sold already,) at TOWNSEND'S, No. 953 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

M. E. TOWNSEND, NO. 953 BROADWAY, will open on THURSDAY, 21st, the latest and most elegant Paris bonnets for dolls; also, a choice selection of French dresses, cloaks, capes, mantillas, sacques, fans, gloves, furs, camel's hair shawls, corsets, gaiters, &c., &c.

FRENCH FALL MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 38 University-place, respectfully announces that she will open Paris Fall and Winter millinery of the latest modes, on TUESDAY next, Sept. 19, at No. 38 University-place, between 10th and 11th sts.

MRS. S. P. LOVETT, NO. 753 BROADWAY, takes pleasure to inform her patrons that she will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1865, her Fall and Winter styles of French millinery.

A SPECIAL OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER PARIS MILLINERY will take place on Thursday, Sept. 21, at Mr. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SET OF RECTIFYING tubs; capacity 100 bbls. per day. Apply at No. 48 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND ESTATE FOR SALE—Within 15 miles of the city; a country seat of unsurpassed beauty and elegance; ground about 90 acres; green-houses and attachments very large, and contain every variety of plants and flowers the climate will sustain. The grape houses (of which there are several large ones,) are of perfect and modern construction, and have every variety of foreign grapes and other fruits; garden and fruit yard are about four acres, in which are pears in great variety, and many other fruits. Barns, stables, carriages-house, sheds, ricks, cow and ox stalls, piggery, hennery, gas-house, &c., &c. are on an extensive scale, and perfectly hid from the mansion by dense foliage. The mansion is large, and has every modern convenience, viz., gas, water throughout, furnace, &c., &c. The water is also fully distributed through all the out-buildings abundantly by steam engine. The dwelling is hid from public view by hedges, large old trees, evergreens, &c., approached through a handsome gateway and Macadamized roads. The lawn and parterre are unsurpassed in the country, and have been laid out and are now under the care and charge of an English landscape gardener. The pastures and fields are in fine order and high cultivation, English style. This property is within easy drive of the city, and is hardly equalled as a gentleman's country or permanent residence in any country. The water view from the upper part of the mansion is extensive, probably twenty or thirty miles, and inland views equally fine. Price $100,000. For further and full details, &c., inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRESent owner's going abroad, an elegant residence in Westchester County, within 30 miles of Wall-street, and distant one mile from a railroad depot. The improvements upon the property consist of a very substantial dwelling 54x54 feet, with a 14-feet piazza recently erected, and which has been decorated and painted in the most artistic manner at heavy expense. The out-buildings, barns, stables, carriage-house, granary, &c., are of recent construction, are all in order, and well adapted to the place. There are also upon the property gardener's and farmer's houses. The house is finely situated, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect of both land and water, and is well shaded by evergreen and native forest trees. There is a large garden well stocked with choice fruit, also an extensive grapery. The farm contains about 100 acres of land, about 10 acres woodland heavily timbered, and the balance is mostly in meadow or pasturage. The neighborhood is excellent. Communication between the city and this property by railroad, seven trains each way daily. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—NEAR BROADWAY AND BELOW 85th-st., a pretty residence, with eight lots of ground; house is modern, frame, thirteen rooms, including bath room; hot and cold water; also a conservatory attached; carriage-house, stable and other outbuildings; the lots are highly improved as a fruit and flower garden, with grape house, &c.; it is near the Central Park, and commands a full view of Broadway; accessible by 8th-av. cars to 84th-st; there is a very choice variety of grapes; pears and other fruits in abundance; it is a very pretty property, and constantly increasing in value; possession this Fall early; price of the entire place $20,000, or would sell house and other buildings, with two lots of ground, for $9,000. For full particulars inquire of JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A cottage and about an acre of land, in the City of Brooklyn, about 20 minutes' ride by the cars from the ferry; the house is two stories high, 26 by 40 feet; finished in modern style, and in perfect order; there is also on the premises a large green-house, a two-story stable with stalls for three horses and room for carriages; the grounds are beautifully laid out as a garden, well stocked with fruits; also, a fine grapery of the most choice varieties. The place has a commanding view of the bay and Staten Island. The above described property will be sold low, and is very desirable as a residence. For full particulars, and permit to see the premises, apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of 100 acres, 18 miles from New-York, on the New-Jersey Railroad, and within 10 minutes' drive of the depot at Rahway, from whence there are 13 trains daily to New-York; one-third wood, balance in a high state of cultivation; one peach and three apple orchards; also a large number of cherry, quince, plum and pear trees of the finest kinds of fruit, in full bearing; commodious dwelling, barns, stables and carriage-house. Price, $14,000; a large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply at J. DE GRAW'S Hotel, Rahway, N. J., or THOMAS STEWART, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE.—BEAUTIFUL LANDS AT Fleetwood for sale in plots of from 1 to 10 acres; other very desirable lands from 1 to 20 acres; all within ten minutes of Mt. Vernon Depot. Also cottages and dwellings. Call on JOHN STEVENS, at the office of Freeman & Co., No. 206 Broadway, Room No. 22, Wednesdays or Thursdays, or any day of the week at his office in Mt. Vernon.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FINE farm in Westchester County, 35½ miles from Harlem Railroad, 25 miles from city; in complete order, good house, carriage house, &c.; will take improved city property, or some good paying bonds and stocks in part payment. Price $16,000—free and clear. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, two most superbly finished houses on Murray Hill, adjoining 5th-av., fronting Gov. Morgan's beautiful grounds; houses strictly first-class; rosewood, black walnut and marble finish; heated by steam. Apply on premises, No. 8 and 10 East 38th-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., or to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE, SOUTH side Staten Island, near Eltingville Railroad depot, about one hour distant from New-York; house, with five acres of land, beautifully located on the shore, with a fine gravel beach; view unsurpassed; location first-class; will be sold at the low price of $6,000, with immediate possession. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—75 ACRES OF LAND, two hours from New-York by rail; one of the finest building sites in the United States; price, $7,500 without buildings; all the land under cultivation; persons desirous of purchasing will be shown the property without expense. Apply to R. C. BACON, No. 162 Broadway.

A GOOD HOUSE, BARN AND LOT, WELL shaded and plenty of fruit, located in the beautiful village of Plainfield. Lot fronts on two streets. Possession immediately. Inquire of GARRISON, No. 100 Liberty-st., second floor, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE—"LINDENWALD," NEAR KINderhook, Columbia County, N. Y., formerly the residence of late President Martin Van Buren; about 225 acres of land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 2D-AV., NEAR 55TH-ST., A handsome brown-stone house, for $10,000. Possession 1st of May, and perhaps at once. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES ON Madison and 5th avs.; also, on Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME RESIDENCE on Madison-avenue, with immediate possession. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES TO LET—IN THE building No. 62 Broadway, running through to New-st., opposite the Gold Room and Stock Exchange; newly fitted up, and second to none in the city for bankers, brokers, lawyers and companies. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH FURNITURE, ON THE 5TH-av., near 32d-st., a first-class, extra-large, elegantly-furnished house, with stable attached, to rent to a private family only. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$35 PER MONTH—FURNISHED, TO A SMALL family, second floor, four rooms, of house No. 168 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; best of reference required.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE STABLE, on 32d-st., between 4th and Madison avs.; will answer for two private establishments. Inquire at No. 59 East 31st-st.

PLEASANT ROOM TO LET, WITH board, on the first and second floors; all modern conveniences; location pleasant and desirable. Apply at No. 31 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

TO LET.—FRONT ROOMS FURNISHED; $9 TO $5 per week for gentlemen. No. 100 West 22d-st., cor. 6th-av.

TO LET—A FURNISHED THREE-STORY house. Apply at No. 9 Morris-place, 42d-st., near 10th-av. Possession can be had immediately.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN NEW-YORK or Brooklyn, or in the country, within one hours' ride of Wall-st., two houses; must be in good condition and neighborhood, with immediate possession. Address, with full particulars and price, B. and L., Box No. 1,494 Post-office.

ROOMS WANTED—FOUR ROOMS FOR three adults on first or second floor, west side; rent not to exceed $15 per month. Address J. M. F., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL THREE-STORY FURnished house from Nov. 1; location from 8th to 38th sts.; rent not to exceed $200 per month. Direct to Box No. 41 Westchester Post-office, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS MOTHER wishing to pass the Winter in New-York, desire to find a private family in the upper part of the city (5th-av. preferred) who will be willing to furnish them with cheerful rooms, with cannel coal fires and a good table; $300 per month will be paid for satisfactory apartments and table. Answers addressed to Mr. N. Wilson, janitor of the Studio Building, No. 15 10th-st., will be confidentially regarded.

BOARDING.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY pleasantly and quietly located, will accommodate one lady guest expecting to require kindness and home attention during illness. Refers to Dr. W. F. J. Thiers, No. 1,217 Broadway. Address Mrs. STERLING, Box No. 22, Station G, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife, an infant (2 years) and nurse, from November to May; two or three rooms desired, pleasantly located; private family preferred; the best of references given and required. Address B, Box 106 *Tribune* Office, giving particulars of room and price.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A PRIvate family for adults or children, for the Winter, in Westchester County, near West Farms, on the Boston Road. Rooms large and gas through the house. Or would be willing to let part of the house furnished. Address B. T., Morrisania Post-office, N. Y.

FIFTH-AVENUE ELEGANT PARLOR and bedrooms for a select family, without or with board, superior in every respect, by a strictly private family; highest references. Apply at the drug-store corner of Broadway and 28th-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, NO. 57 Henry-st. One large room for gentleman and wife without children.

BOARDING.—SUITES OF ROOMS ON PARLOR and second floor, neatly furnished; house convenient to cars and stages; dinner at 6. No. 34 West 29th-st.

FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE HOMESTEAD farm of Peter P. Voorhis, deceased, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The said farm is located in the pleasant village of Plainfield, N. J., on the line of the Central Railroad, within seven minutes' walk of the depot, and contains about 36 acres of arable land in a high state of cultivation.

The dwelling is a new, square-built frame house, with cupola, and contains 13 fine rooms and good cellar. The house stands about 120 feet from the street, (Broadway,) with a fine avenue leading to it, on each side of which are beautiful evergreens and other ornamental and shade trees. There is a well of very cool water, and a cistern, connected by pipes with pumps in the kitchen.

The outbuildings consist of a large barn, granary, carriage-house and cow-house, with shed, all in good order. The whole premises are well watered by a beautiful brook, which runs through the same on the eastern side of the dwelling.

The distance from New-York City is only 24 miles, with the best of railroad facilities at reasonable rates of commutation.

Also, to be sold at the same time, a wood lot, lying within one mile of the village, well timbered and conveniently located, containing about 3 acres of land.

For further particulars, inquire of Mrs. PHEBE J. VOORHIS, administratrix, on the premises, or of PETER VOORHIS, office Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT OF 20 TO 80 acres excellent land, with good buildings, on the east bank of the Hudson, a few miles above the Highlands; an admirable location for health, security, convenience and good neighborhood; plenty of fruit, ornamental and shade trees, durable springs, handsome grove, beautiful river views; railroad depot, churches, stores, post-office, &c., within a mile; splendid building sites on the place; no unpleasant boundaries. For further information address J. B. HALL, merchant, No. 7 Park-place.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence at Skaneateles, Onondaga County, N. Y., on the lake, with magnificent views, within five minutes' walk of churches, schools, &c.; large, pleasant house, grounds beautifully laid out, abundance of fruit, &c.; altogether one of the most healthy and beautiful places in point of scenery, location and society to be found. Price, with furniture, $10,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—A DOUble corner lot, in the upper part of the city.
Sixteen lots on 5th-av., embracing the whole front.
Two lots on Park-av., near 38th-st.
Six lots on Madison-av. and 41st-st.
Two lots on 46th-st., near 5th-av.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MOUNT VERNON PROPERTY.—THE difficulty of passing title to Mount Vernon property without quit claims from the building obligations, should induce all those interested to secure an indisputable title while they have an opportunity.
STEPHEN S. MARSHALL,
Register for Westchester County.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., A CORNER HOUSE, with stable; house completely furnished. Price, $125,000.
Also,
On 5th-av., a corner house and stable for $150,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, ABOUT 12 acres, handsomely situated on the river, commanding one of the finest views between New-York and Albany; is capable of indefinite improvement, or would make a handsome place with moderate expense; it would accommodate four parties wishing to build together, there being four handsome sites for buildings. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON MURRY HILL, FIRST-CLASS four-story and basement dwelling, in perfect order, No. 39 East 33d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; furniture if desired. Apply on the premises.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10 PER DAY MADE SELLING AN article that every one will buy. "SKETCHES OF THE SOUTHERN PRISONS." Call on or address, inclosing stamp, HOPKINS & CO., No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York. Sample sent free on receipt of $1.

TO CALIFORNIANS AND OTHERS.—Wanted, a monied partner in an enterprise that will pay a large income for years. No agents need apply. EVANS, No. 157 Broadway. Office No. 21.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE PHOTOGRAPHIC establishment, manufactory for the trade only. Address R. T. B., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 172 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 162 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Amity-place, can be consulted on all diseases of females. Medicines safe and certain to give relief. Convenient rooms for ladies who desire to remain during treatment; they may rely on a most skillful and eminent Female Physician, one whose study is to give the best satisfaction to her patients, and treats all female complaints with eminent skill; is sure to give relief in the most obstinate cases.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

A BOOK ON STRICTURE, PILES, FISTULA, and thirty other diseases, mailed for 25 cents. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., consulting and operative surgeon, No. 2 Union-square.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....................80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....................65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP SCOTIA are requested to go on board on TUESDAY EVENING, 19th instant. Those failing to do so must be at the company's wharf, Jersey City, before 6 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON..........3,204 tons..........900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..........3,204 tons..........900-horse power
EUROPE..........3,204 tons..........900-horse power
NAPOLEON III....(Nearly ready)....1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT..........(Building)..........Great power.
PEREIRE..........(Building)..........Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS..........(Building)..........Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON..FRIDAY.....Oct. 13
EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY.....Nov. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre. WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,430	
SCOTLAND	3,430	Trapp.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Hall.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
QUEEN..........SATURDAY, Sept. 16
HELVETIA..........SATURDAY, Sept. 23
ERIN..........SATURDAY, Sept. 30
VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY, Oct. 7
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF DUBLIN..........WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY.....Sept. 23
KANGAROO..........WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 27
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY.....Sept. 30

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.

Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND THE IRISH PORTS.
UNITED KINGDOM..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
HIBERNIA..........SATURDAY, Sept. 23.
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., 6 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, Capt. EDWIN BILLINGE, will sail as above, from Pier No. 3 North River, on TUESDAY, Sept. 26. For passage at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NORFOLK CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Captain KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

Freight for all parts of North Carolina, the Upper Roanoke, and landings on the James and York Rivers, forwarded by Messrs. J. M. SMITH & BRO., at Norfolk, free of charge.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, October 7th, SATURDAY, November 5th.

Passage money to Nassau....................$45
Passage money to Havana....................50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
☞ No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave Oct. 5.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

NOTICE.—Change of sailing date. Hereafter the American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 8th and 23d of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,

Calling at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly,
ON THE 28TH OF EVERY MONTH,
a first-class steamship,
commencing with the fine steamship
COSTA RICA,
(2,500 tons,)
to leave on the 28th of September, at 3 P. M.,
From Pier No. 43 North River.
All letters have to pass through the Post-office.
An experienced surgeon will be in attendance on board.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to THOMAS ASCENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 16..........OCEAN QUEEN..........SLOCUM,
(Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Oct. 2..........NEW-YORK.....TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA on the 20th of every month, at reduced prices for September.

First Class,	Second Class,	Third Class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch from Pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon,
at the above low rates. For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
GEN'L SEDGWICK, STARKEY, Commander.
TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.

The elegant and fast steamship EUTERPE is now receiving freight at Pier No. 37 North River, and will leave as above on SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship CHASE, M. L. ROGERS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 11 North River, at 3 P. M. on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1865.
For freight or passage apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship UNITED STATES, G. SHARE, Commander, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, and the NORTH STAR, A. J. JONES, Commander, SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-WEEKLY,
connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
The new and elegant steamships
ARIADNE, Capt. CRARY;
RALEIGH, Capt. EATON;
VARUNA, Capt. WHITEHURST;
NIGHTINGALE, Capt. BREAKER,
will leave Pier No. 37 North River every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. These steamers are unrivaled for speed and passenger accommodations.
Steamship ARIADNE leaves WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, JNO. R. WILDER, who will forward all goods intended for the interior.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class U. S. Mail Steamships:
IDAHO..........Captain HOLMES.
AMERICA..........Captain LINDT.
CONSTITUTION..........Captain GREENMAN.
NEVADA..........Captain CARPENTER.
The IDAHO
will leave Pier No. 45 North River, three piers above Canal-st., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, Sept. 23.
Agents in Savannah,
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
QUAKER CITY.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The favorite and very fast steamship
GRANADA, R. BAXTER, Master,
will leave on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, via Isthmus of Panama.
LOWER PASSAGE RATES, COMMENCING
JULY 1, 1865.
The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company will dispatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
Oct. 2..........NEW-YORK..........TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with COLORADO.)
Oct. 16..........OCEAN QUEEN..........SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new, elegant and favorite steamship
MONEKA,
C. P. MARSHMAN, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
ARCHIBALD GETTY & CO., Agents, Charleston.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

WEEKLY LINE.
The new, elegant and fast steamship ATLANTA, Capt. WILLIAMS, will leave her pier, No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. The accommodations on this splendid ship are unsurpassed. Passage, with choice state-room, $50.
Freight at the lowest rates.
Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON follows, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27.

FOR GALVESTON TEXAS.

The A 1 Iron Steamer WILMINGTON, A. G. SPENCER, Master.
Will be dispatched for the above port early next week. Freight will be received on Monday morning 18th inst., at Pier No. 47 North River. For freight and cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT, THE NEW and staunch side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, 900 tons burden, DAVID J. DAVIS, Commander, will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY afternoon at 4½ o'clock, from Pier No. 11 N. R.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
MURRAY & NEPHEW,
No. 62 South-st.

RAILROADS.

BUTTERFIELD'S OVERLAND DISPATCH COMPANY'S

PASSENGER AND EXPRESS LINE,

THROUGH ROUTE FROM ATCHISON AND LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, TO DENVER CITY AND THE GREGORY GOLD MINES, COLORADO, VIA FORT RILEY AND THE GREAT SMOKY HILL ROUTE.

Coaches leave the company's offices in Atchison and Leavenworth, daily, for Denver and Central City, Colorado, making quick time and affording every accommodation to passengers and shippers of express freight.

This line passes through a country abounding in fine scenery and luxuriant grasses, and over the best natural road in the world.

Merchants and others shipping express goods or treasure from the east, will mark packages,
"VIA BUTTERFIELD O. D. CO.'S EXPRESS,
Atchison, Kansas."

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Until the regular passenger coaches are put on, this company will take passengers in their express coaches, which are hung on thorough brace springs, carefully fitted up and *roomy*.
Atchison and Leavenworth to Denver..........$100
Atchison and Leavenworth to Central City..........108
RATES OF EXPRESS FREIGHT.
New-York to Denver..........60 cents per pound.
Currency for $1,000, $15 Currency.
Gold for $1,000, $16 Gold.
New-York to Central City..........65 cents per pound.
Currency for $1,000, $16 Currency.
Gold for $1,000, $17 Gold.
E. P. BRAY, President, New-York.
D. A. BUTTERFIELD, General Superintendent,
Atchison, Kansas.
For further particulars, apply at the office, No. 68 Broadway.
WILLIAM MARTIN,
General Agent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS, 1865.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
PASSENGER LINES FOR CAMDEN, MANCHESTER AND LONG BRANCH.
The steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. SEELY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
AT 11:45 A. M., EXPRESS LINE FOR CAMDEN DIRECT,
taking passengers for Port Monmouth, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squan, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Shamong, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Otsion, Jackson, and all stations on Camden and Atlantic Railroad.
Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
Excursion ticket, good for three days, $3.
At 4:15 P. M., Way Passenger Line for Manchester, Toms River, Long Branch and intermediate stations.
THROUGH FREIGHT LINE CAMDEN AND NEW-YORK.
Leave New-York at 4:15 P. M., arriving at Camden 1:30 P. M. next day.
Leave Camden at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York 4 A. M. next day.
Freight taken at low rates. Apply to S. C. HASTY, Local Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. S. SNEDEN, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
I. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
UNTIRING ENERGY and LAVISH EXPENDITURE have produced the
MOST ELEGANT AND BEST VENTILATED
PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.
OVER 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
A SIXTH SALOON
has just been added, in which is exhibited the
IDENTICAL LINCOLN LOG-CABIN
built by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in Macon County, Illinois, in 1830, and in which he resided for two years.
Original letters from Gov. R. J. Oglesby of Illinois, Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, and other distinguished personages prove the identity of this historical relic, made sacred for having been touched by that once powerful but now motionless hand. The Common Council of Boston granted the use of the Common for its exhibition. John Hanks, of Illinois, who assisted Mr. Lincoln in its erection will be in the cabin to answer all questions.
THREE of the TALLEST GIANTS in the world,
THE LARGEST FAT WOMAN LIVING, and
PRETTIEST CIRCASSIAN GIRLS EVER SEEN.
BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS.
TWO STEAM GLASS-ENGINES in motion.
A CHEROKEE INDIAN, born without arms.
Prof. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾.
INCREASED ATTRACTION.
ANOTHER NEW SPECTRAL DRAMA,
SADAK AND KALASRADE;
OR, THE WATERS OF OBLIVION.
SPLENDID SCENERY, COSTUMES, and EFFECTS.
SADAK'S FEMALE LIFE-GUARD,
MAGNIFICENTLY ARMED AND ACCOUTRED.
Previous to Spectacle,
MME. MARIE MACARTE, IN BRILLIANT ACTS.
W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
MAMMOTH PRIZE-FROG, MASTER TIMOTHY,
weighing 90 lbs., in comic evolutions.
Cosmoramas, Stereoscopticons, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Mammoth Turtle, &c.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.
Doors open 7¼. Begins 7¾.
First night of a limited engagement of the unapproachable
RAVELS
AND COMPANY.
GABRIEL RAVEL,
first appearance in three years.
ANTOINE RAVEL,
first appearance in six years.
YOUNG AMERICA,
first appearance in three years.
SIGNORA PEPITA,
premiere danseuse from Her Majesty's Theatre. First appearance in America.
MONS. VAN HAMME,
premier dancer from the National Theatre, Amsterdam. First appearance in America.
Mlle. VANDRIS, from the Opera, Paris; first appearance in America.
Mme. MARZETTI, first appearance in two years.
Mlle. DESIREE, first appearance in several years.
Mons. MATHIEU, first appearance in several years.
Mons. VANDRIS, from the Opera, Paris; first appearance in America.
Signor GARCIA, from Madrid; first appearance in America.
Mons. SCHMIDT, first appearance; Axtel, &c.; Lehman and the celebrated
MARTINETTI FAMILY,
SIX IN NUMBER.
CORYPHEES AND FULL CORPS DE BALLET.
Leader of the augmented Orchestra, Mons. Romainville, from Paris.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18, 1865,
will be presented, for the first time in America, a new fantastical
GRAND BALLET,
entitled the
ALCHEMIST,
with an immense distribution of
TERPSICHOREAN ARTISTES.
After which will be performed the laughable comic pantomine entitled the
MAGIC TRUMPET.
Romeo, a Dandy..........GABRIEL RAVEL
Clown..........ANTOINE RAVEL
Harlequin..........YOUNG AMERICA
To conclude with
NEW AND STARTLING PERFORMANCES
by the Child Wonder
YOUNG AMERICA,
on
THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.
The entertainment will commence with the laughable comedietta of
THE WHITES AND THE BROWNS,
in which Mr. and Mrs. GOMERSAL (first appearance at this theatre) and the dramatic company will appear.
TUESDAY—An entire change of performance.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT
first of a series of RAVEL MATINEES, commencing at 2 P. M.
In preparation—BIANCO.
Price of admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1; family circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 30 cents.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HERRMANN—PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
Has the honor to announce that his second week of
NECROMANTIC EASTERN DELUSIONS,
will commence on
MONDAY, Sept. 18, 1865,
when an
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
will be performed, which will be repeated every evening during the week.
THE ORCHESTRA OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC will be in attendance.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Family Circle 50 cents. Private boxes from $6 to $12.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; performances commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at the Academy of Music, and at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Pond's, No. 542 Broadway, and Root and Anthony's.

WINTER GARDEN.

HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
A CARNIVAL OF FUN.
THREE HOURS OF INCESSANT LAUGHTER.
Mr. J. S. CLARKE,
pronounced by the public and the press as
OUR GREATEST COMIC ARTIST,
EVERY NIGHT in his two great rôles of
MAJOR DE BOOTS,
in Sterling Coyne's charming comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
and
TOODLES.
Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8 o'clock.

GREAT FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

Now held at the Armory on 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. It consists of NEW INVENTIONS, MACHINERY, &c. The Machine Department being completed, there will be exhibited a collection of MACHINERY IN MOTION.
The exhibition of FRUITS, FLOWERS, &c., will commence MONDAY, 18th inst. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT Union Association.—A regular meeting of this association will be held at Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., THIS (Monday) EVENING, Sept. 18, 1865, at 7½ o'clock. H. P. ALLEN, President.
G. B. TUNISON, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

A NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE ARRANGEMENT FOR BOSTON AND EASTERN TRAVEL BY THE
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot. First train from Groton at 2 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all trains East and North. Second express train at 4 A. M., stopping only at Kingston, Providence and Mansfield, arriving in Boston at 7½ A. M., giving passengers undisturbed sleep. Third accommodation train at 7¼ A. M., arriving in Boston at 12:45. Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR SAUGERTIES,

Landing at Rhinebeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. JOHN OSTERHOUDT, will leave New-York from the foot of Franklin-st., for Saugerties, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock, and MONDAY at 3 o'clock P. M.
Landing Mondays also at Newburgh, Low Point, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie.
Passage 50 cents to Rhinebeck and all landings below.

TO CHARTER.

The favorite and commodious steamer METAMORA, is now offered for family and other excursions. Apply on board, at the foot of Christopher-st., North River.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec and all points North and West via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier at foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $3; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt,
Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

OPPOSITION LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA PROVIDENCE.—Fare, $3. Fare to Newport, Bristol and Providence, $1 50. Berths extra. The steamer HERO, Capt. BURNS, leaves Chambers-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY at 4 P. M. Freight at reduced rates. Apply to HANCOX, HARRIMAN & CO., No. 24 Broad-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
It is respectfully announced that this establishment will
OPEN
for the Fall and Winter season on
THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
During the recess the theatre has been
NEWLY GILDED, PAINTED AND RENOVATED
THROUGHOUT, and
MECHANICAL IMPROVEMENTS
have been adopted in the stage department.
THE COMPANY
will consist of the following artists:

Mr. LESTER WALLACK,	Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT,
Mr. JOHN GILBERT,	Mr. CHAS. FISHER,
Mr. MARK SMITH,	Mr. W. HOLSTON,
Mr. YOUNG,	Mr. G. HOLLAND,
Mr. RINGGOLD, (his first appearance here,)	Mr. JOHN SEFTON,
	Mr. WRIGHT,
Mr. NORTON,	Mr. WILLIAMSON
Mr. G. BROWN,	Mr. GRAHAM,
Mr. POPE,	Mr. EUGENE,
Mr. WARD,	
Miss MARY GANNON,	Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES,
Mrs. VERNON,	
Miss IONE BURKE,	Miss FANNY MORANT,
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON,	Mrs. JENNINGS,
Miss GREEN,	Miss MARY BARRETT,
Miss KATE BARRETT,	Miss OARMAN,
Miss ST. CLAIR,	Mrs. TIMONY,
	Miss DAY,
	Miss EDWARDS,
	Miss VALE.

Stage Director..........Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Prompter..........Mr. WRIGHT
Scenic Artists:
Mr. H. ISHERWOOD and Mr. JASPARD MAEDER.
Leader of the Orchestra:
Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER.
On the opening night will be presented (first time in America)
A NEW AND ORIGINAL DRAMA,
By TOM TAYLOR, Esq.
(Author of "Still Waters Run Deep," "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," "Our American Cousin," &c., entitled,
THE SERF.
The play will be produced with new Scenery, Dresses, Appointments, Incidental Music, and a cast of great strength and completeness.
A FIVE-ACT COMEDY,
By Colly Cibber revised and altered for the present stage.
A GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA,
and
A NEW FIVE-ACT COMEDY,
are also in course of preparation.
Treasurer..........Mr. THEODORE MOSS
Box book open on MONDAY next, Sept. 18.

CAUTION.
In consequence of the many complaints that were made at the box-office last season, Mr. Wallack respectfully informs the public that
THE SPECULATORS IN TICKETS
who infest the sidewalks in front of the theatre have no authority from the management for their extortionate demands. Their plan is to send various parties in the morning and purchase the best seats they can get, and sell them in the evening at a great advance upon the regular prices.
BY EARLY APPLICATION AT THE BOX-OFFICE
FOR SEATS,
it is in the power of all theatre-goers to protect themselves from this nuisance.

MLLE. PAREPA AT IRVING HALL.

The management in expressing its gratitude to the public and the press for the
OVERWHELMING FAVOR,
which has been bestowed upon Mlle. Parepa, and acknowledging a reception which is utterly without parallel in THE MUSICAL HISTORY OF NEW-YORK, begs to state that the present week will be the last of that lady's appearance prior to her departure for the Eastern States.
THE PROGRAMME
will be varied each evening so as to present this
GREAT PRIMA DONNA
in some of those pieces which have been made famous by her vocalization. It has been found necessary to repeat the
"NIGHTINGALE'S TRILL,"
and "SING, BIRDIE, SING,"
one or the other of which will be on the programme each evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Manager..........George Wood
LAST NIGHTS
Of the eminently great artistes,
MR. AND MRS. CHAS. KEAN.
MONDAY, Sept. 18..........RICHARD III
Only time, most positive.
TUESDAY, Sept. 19..........LOUIS XI
By special request, and final farewell.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20..........WIFE'S SECRET
written expressly, and in which these artistes are as much identified as in Louis XI.
THURSDAY, Sept. 21..........GRAND GALA NIGHT,
HENRY VIII and JEALOUS WIFE.
FRIDAY, Sept. 22.....LAST NIGHT and FAREWELL
A Great Bill, Address, &c.
MONDAY, Sept. 25, the great
CELESTE
will appear as the..........WOMAN IN RED.
Engagement positively limited to fourteen performances.

IRVING HALL—BATEMAN CONCERTS.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 18.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW ARTISTS.
Pronounced by the public and the press
THE MOST BRILLIANT CONCERT COMPANY
that has appeared in America for years.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK
OF
MLLE. EUPHROSYNE PAREPA,
The celebrated prima donna,
Prior to her departure for the Eastern States,
together with
Mr. EDWARD DANNREUTHER..........Pianist
Herr CARL ROSA..........Violinist
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS..........Director
AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Tickets, $1. Reserved chairs, 50 cents extra.
For reserved seats, apply at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibel's, No. 5 Wall-st; Schubert's music store, No. 820 Broadway; at Irving Hall, and at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.
Doors open at 7¼; commencing at 8 o'clock.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL,

No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
GRAND PRESENTATION WEEK.
Admission—Parquet, 50c.; Dress Circle 35c.; Gallery, 20c.
SIGNOR BLITZ, JR.,
the world-renowned magician and ventriloquist, with all his learned Canary Birds.
At the conclusion of the performance each evening, the Signor will present to the audience
Two eighteen carat gold watches, two silver urns,
Two silver tea and coffee sets,
Two silver ice pitchers, two silver butter coolers,
and many other rich and valuable articles.
Grand Matinée Wednesday and Saturday at 2 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DIRECTOR..........MAX MARETZEK.
THE OPERA
Opening Night, MONDAY, Sept. 25, 1865.
SUBSCRIPTION.
The former subscribers for private boxes and secured seats, and the public generally, are respectfully notified that subscriptions will be received for the first season of TWENTY NIGHTS, each subscriber to have the privilege of choosing his location for any ensuing series of nights, on making application at a stated time.
SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
The office for subscriptions will be open at the Academy of Music on and after THURSDAY, Sept. 14, 1865, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. The several offices for the sale of tickets for each operatic representation will open at the usual places on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1865.
Further particulars will be published in due time.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE VICTORIA REGIA, the wonderful and celebrated mammoth plant of the Amazon, in full bloom, raised at an expense of over $4,000, at Reid's floral establishment, No. 807 Broadway. Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.
E. BALKEY, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—Forty styles; one to twelve stops; $80 to $1,000. THIRTY-FIVE GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded us. See circulars for printed testimony from two hundred and fifty most prominent organists and artists that our instruments are unequaled. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

PARLOR ORGANS!

The latest improvement and most desirable parlor instruments made. CHURCH ORGAN HARMONIUMS, pronounced by leading organists to be unequalled. School Organs, a powerful, compact and durable instrument for schools, etc. Melodeons, the largest and finest assortment in the country. ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS SENT BY MAIL! Manufactured by CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO., No. 97 East 23d-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

NEW MUSIC.—"MY BUD IN HEAVEN;" words by SPENCER W. CONE; Music by STEPHEN MASSETT. Price 35 cents. "Suis Moi," (Follow Me) Gallop, by A. BERNSTEIN. Price 50 cents. "The Flag of Columbia Shall Float O'er Us Still," by H. MILLARD, author "Vive l'America." Price 40 cents. "Sea Breeze Galop," by PAUL STEINHAZEN. Price 50 cents. Published by WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE and upright pianos, melodeons, harmoniums and cabinet organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PIANOS.—G. & H. BARMORE, wareroom No. 348 Bleecker-st. Splendid assortment; warranted five years; seventeen prize medals awarded. Fine second-hand pianos cheap.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $100 to $600. Instruments, etc. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS WANTED—ONE at $50, one at $75 to $100, $125, $150 and $175. Address W. W., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

CUMMINGS & JENNY'S PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, wholesale and retail warerooms No. 728 Broadway. Regulator wanted.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. All kinds of Blank Books and Stationery, Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., at lowest prices.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, WHOLESALE Blank-book Manufacturers, Booksellers and Stationers, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

FROM THE SOUTH.

THE TOUR OF GEN. FISK.

Shelbyville—Life and the Social Condition There.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SHELBYVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Sept. 4, 1865.

Ensconced within the pleasant cottage piazza of a Southern gentleman's home, with the "surroundings" as pleasant as are his good humor, smiles, and family cheer, it becomes absolute punishment to go to "work." But it would be selfishness—and what is more despicable to a cosmopolite—to put one's light under a bushel; moreover, it would be unscriptural to do so. Therefore, I will tell you about Shelbyville, and its people, its politics, schools, and loyalty, all because I am too industrious to be idle. This is the county seat of Bedford County. Notwithstanding the whole of this part of Tennessee was disloyal, and the Congressional district—which is Hon. GEO. W. JONES'—was largely rebel, this county has continued to assume, and perhaps earnestly entertain, loyal sentiments throughout the whole war. Perhaps a thousand of her young men went into the rebellion, many conscientiously, many by force of circumstance, some by the overwhelming power of public opinion, and others by conscription; yet the larger share of her leading men did not coincide with the traitors. Hence, that loyalty which was ground beneath the iron hoof of the JEFF. DAVIS dynasty in very many counties and sections of the South, here had a foothold, and kept its head always above the waters of the rebel cesspool. I have met as loyal people here in Shelbyville as I would meet in Montpelier or Chicago. I do not say that the sentiment of the loyal people here is in exact harmony with that of our loyal or republican people in some of the Northern cities; but nevertheless, they were throughout opposed to the rebellion, and really, sincerely acquiesce in the abolishment of slavery.

In addition to the loyalty which has prevailed, there is an *abandon* of social intercourse which it is highly gratifying to find in the South. It is natural for Southern people to be hospitable, sociable. But the bitterness growing out of the war, and the sorrows which are everywhere, on all sides, in all classes of society, indicated by the sombre weeds of mourning, have cast shadows where formerly were smiles, and in many instances force cheerless words whence came earnest welcome. Here, however, a large majority of the best citizens are as cheerful as before the appeal to the arbitrament of the sword. They laugh and smile; they talk cheerfully about the achievements of "our" army, and the glory of "our" Generals, thereafter naming SHERMAN, GRANT, ROSECRANS, SHERIDAN, et al. They invite a representative of a Yankee journal to their pleasant, private homes, give him just the very best existing bed, feast him on excellently prepared viands, and then a cheerful, whole-souled Union housewife delights him with enchanting music. At his disposal are placed a fast team in advance of a cosy barouche, while a fair pike leading to Murfreesboro invites him to the enjoyment of a ride. A cotillon party is improvised at the dwelling of a prominent member of the legal profession, whither congregate to

"Trip the light fantastic toe,"

'shust so many purty guls eah I neber see before. Thus HERRMAN would say. In the "mazes of the dance" intermingle Union and rebel officers and soldiers. All is perfect peace.

Yet I have found here that which I have not found elsewhere—a few Southern-born ladies, natives of this city, who are extremists and fanatical in their love for the Union and hatred of traitors. At the social soirée of which I speak, I made the acquaintance of an estimable and intelligent young lady, sister of Col. GALBRAITH, of the Fifth Tennessee Union cavalry. She is intensely loyal, and in the proportionate ratio of her loyalty she hates the rebels. One rarely meets a young lady so thoroughly conversant with the theme of national politics, or who so fully understands the relation an implacable enemy of the government holds to the loyal people and the country. It is fascinatingly refreshing to hear her boldly express her antipathy to the brazen amnestied bushwhackers and other rebels. She described vividly to me how the forces under BRAGG, WHEELER and HOOD, at various times during the war, insulted her and stole her private property, including horses, silk dresses, &c., and how they attempted to force her old father, who was chairman of the court, to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government; and how upon his refusal they cursed him and drove him from his judicial seat. They had surrounded the court-room upon the convening of court, threatening all who refused to take the oath with instantaneous official decapitation, and those who were under 50 years of age with immediate conscription. Is it wonderful that the loyal Southrons who suffered the loss of property, the insults and the worse punishment by the treason of their neighbors, should feel as if President JOHNSON had adopted a far too lenient policy toward the rebels individually? Is it strange that they should feel deeply the wrongs inflicted upon them, and feel the fire of revenge burning in their bosoms? I met numerous other Southern born, and also Northern born ladies, long residents South, who entertained views similar to those of Miss. G. We of the North cannot conceive how great have been the sacrifices and the bravery of these bold loyal women; and though it is a bitter pill, they treat respectfully returned rebels.

This is the social condition of Shelbyville, Tenn., and I can mention the families of Mr. COOPER, Member of Congress elect; Col. MOORE, JOSEPH H. THOMPSON, County Clerk, and Judge CALDWELL, who are distinguished representatives of the hospitable hundreds in Bedford County. In the political atmosphere a strange condition of things exist. But about 400 of the catalogue of voters numbering 3,600, were radical in the recent elections. In Boston we know what is radicalism—to favor the most positive exercise of power against the root of the rebellion—slavery; or, now that it is abolished, to give the rights of man to the freedman. Here radicalism does not encompass these political tenets. It means, to favor the punishment of traitors, by disfranchisment, and by other more vigorous means in particularly aggravating cases. The prominent loyal men, with but few exceptions, oppose negro rights, and especially negro suffrage. His status is acquiesced in. His freedom is acknowledged by the courts. I sat to-day in the court-room (not the court-house, for it was burned during the war,) and heard a case of appointment of a guardian over a family of negro orphans. A decade agone, perhaps they would have been bidden off the auction block by a Mississippi negro-trader. But the negro is yet despised, not so much in actual reality as from a cultivated system of hatred. It is apparently a pleasure to some Southern gentlemen, and ladies too, to abuse the niggah! I have seen boys—fast American juveniles—swab a quid of nauseous tobacco from one cheek to the other, squirt proudly the amber from their fresh lips, and, between the awkward oaths, affirm their delight in the use of Michigan fine cut! Yet, two minutes thereafter, intense vomiting proved the hypocrisy of their bravado. Now, on the same principle reversed, I account for the almost universal abuse of the nigger, even among loyal Southern men. "No, no! he shall not go up to the polls and vote with white men!" say they—not that he would not vote wisely and well, but that he's a "nigger." Yet the gentlemen with whom I have talked are willing to *reason* on the subject. Most truly is the emancipation of the hustings in the South a reality, though in some places the emancipation of slavery *is a myth*. I had, to-day, a long talk with a Southern Congressman elect, Mr. COOPER, who resides here. He is a gentleman of suave manners, good loquacious powers and versatile talents. I would not regard him as a philosophizing statesman, but a working man of the people. He is not a SUMNER, nor a Julian, nor a Dickinson, nor a Buckalew, but a Colfax, an Odell or a Winter Davis. Mr. COOPER is a ready debater, which he well proved in the Tennessee Legislature last Winter. He took strong ground, however, against the Franchise Act, whether on technical or political grounds I am not advised. I suppose, on the latter, inasmuch as he is, on the two questions of general amnesty and negro suffrage, in favor of the former and opposed to the latter. He was not reticent on these questions, but frankly opposed the doctrine of Mr. SUMNER, which regards the rebel States as peoples without organized governments. Hence, he assumes that the general government cannot interfere legally with the right of Tennessee or any other State, relative to her local franchise laws. Mr. COOPER would also amend the act of Congress requiring all officers of the general government to take an oath that the affiant has not aided or abetted the rebellion. In other words, he would give them back all their political and social rights, including their property. Perhaps he would not reinstate slavery.

On the question of negro suffrage, Miss GALBRAITH expressed the most practical views. Said she: "I would rather every negro in the South would vote than these returned traitors." I should think the genuine loyal men of the South would coincide with her. They could then cope with the original rebels in numerical political strength. If such a game is to be played by President JOHNSON and the Conservative Democracy, a slender chance there will be for old Whig loyalists. Compromise is as much an element of Southern character as bigotry is of John Bull. Doubtless evils would result from negro suffrage. There would be some killing, and considerable hell-born bickering, about electioneering times and around the polls. It would be no worse than the Irish riots in our large cities on election days. But isn't negro suffrage a *sine qua non* in establishing a permanent peace? That's the main question. Let the collateral ones give way. 'Twould be a new thing for the General Government to say that "citizens of one State shall have all the rights and immunities of citizens of other States," or does the constitution say that? 'Twould be an innovation for Congress to declare that every sane and sensible male citizen of the United States, having arrived at the age of 21 years, and who is not suffering the penalty of crime by imprisonment, shall be guaranteed the right of suffrage. Is it not something new for the President to appoint "Provisional" Governors of *States?* Had every State officer of the Empire State abdicated in 1860, and run off to Canada with a triple squad of his neighbors' wives, (*a la* the Vermonters,) would JAMES BUCHANAN have appointed for New-York a "Provisional" Governor? When the celebrated Whisky and Dorr insurrections occurred, did the respective Presidents of the United States issue a proclamation disfranchising the participants therein? All over the South these questions are being calmly discussed, though nine-tenths of the people are enveloped in such a black cloud of prejudice and pride that light penetrates slowly. But they see plainly that old beaten paths are obliterated by the rebellion. What would have been a wicked innovation prior thereto, might be just and legal now. And I have observed that, to all except those who would, under any circumstance, refuse a rebel a vote, the "knock-down" argument in favor of *negro* political rights is that of UNIVERSAL LIBERTY, AMNESTY AND SUFFRAGE. Prominent gentlemen of this State and Alabama have stated to me as their belief, that if the question of these compromise rights were put to the white votes of the South, it would be successful in every Southern State. I believe it.

Speaking of "knock-down" arguments, brings to mind the relation to me last P. M. of a little incident which occurred here the other week. A largely attended colored school flourishes here, under the superintendence of a gentleman by the name of CRAWFORD. Of course, he is a Yankee. Recently some of the pro-slavery sprigs of this locality—*gentlemen* sons of wealthy negro owners!—indulged in the most insulting tirade of abuse of Mr. CRAWFORD, in his presence, on account of his chosen occupation as tutor of negroes. Patiently he withstood the taunts of these wretches, till that commodity ceased to be a virtue, when his forbearance gave way to that avalanche of "righteous indignation" which, when let loose by a New-Englander, knows no barrier to the foe's annihilation. A swift and powerful blow from Mr. CRAWFORD prepared the ringleader of these negro-haters for a fortnight's retirement to his couch, from which he comes a wiser and a better man. Served him right, say all the loyal people in Shelbyville, Tenn.

J. Q. T.

Emigration to the South—Spirit of the Southern Press—The Colored People of Athens, Ala.—A Conscription Agent—General Condition of the Emancipated Slaves.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1865.

A certain military officer of the olden time is known in history to have "marched up the hill with 40,000 men—then marched down again." He does not seem to have accomplished much. Undoubtedly he returned to the spot from which he marched; and Gen. FISK and "company" have done equally well. It isn't every one who can do it, however, in these times of the *smashing* business on the various railway lines.

After the speech of Gen. FISK at Huntsville, we turned our faces northward, leaving behind us beautiful, charming Northern Alabama. Too much could not be said of that locality. There will be a tide of emigration toward that section within the next twelve months, which will "astonish the natives." And I could but observe with delight the views of the journals on the question of the influx of a Northern or other new population. These papers are edited by Southern-born men, who have sagacity equal to the crisis. They see that it is absolutely necessary, now that the corner-stone of Southern political and social society has been destroyed, that a new and more invigorated class of people should govern the industrial interests of the sunny South. The Huntsville *Advocate* says:

ABOUT EMIGRATION SOUTH.

Letters are received every day by some of our citizens, inquiring as to the price of lands in this country, its healthfulness, advantages and disadvantages, the disposition of the people toward new-comers from the North, etc. Our opinion is decidedly in favor of emigrants coming into our State—farmers, mechanics, skilled laborers, and laborers of every kind, who are honest, intelligent, thrifty, and moderate in their views and prejudices. They will find "ample room and verge enough" for the exercise—profitably, too—of all their skill and energy. Our lands are idle, untilled for the want of labor; they are productive, easily cultivated, well adapted to grain, corn, cotton, root crops, clover, etc. The climate is healthy, and Northerners coming here in the Fall and Winter soon get acclimated without danger. We do not know the present prices of lands, as no sales have taken place in two or three years; but we have no doubt many will sell their lands, or a portion of them, or rent or lease to good tenants. The owners of large plantations have not the labor to cultivate them, nor the ready means to stock them again and hire labor. Capital is greatly needed here to enable the land-owners to get a fresh start—to buy new farm implements, stock, vehicles, food, &c., and then employ compensated labor. Labor itself is deficient, and what is here is demoralized. More and better reliable labor is needed. It must come from abroad, or our lands will still measurably lay idle and waste. We hope to see our own people put their own hands to the plow and to the work of every sort, besides hiring what they can, and then renting or leasing or selling, as they deem best, the residue to new comers, who may desire to live among us and be part of us. New comers infuse new life, energy and competition into a community. They give and receive benefit; impart and imbibe instruction and fresh ideas, which tend to the benefit of the whole. We need labor of every diversity; in the field, the workshop, the factory, the machine shop. Our people, if we mistake not their character for good breeding, intelligence and practical sense, will receive in a proper manner those who come to settle among them as citizens of a common country, and who come to fraternize as such, each respecting and making allowances for unavoidable prejudices. They will bring with them, what is so much needed, to give a start to our people again, *capital*, ready money.

About fifty miles further west, on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railway, and in the Tennessee Valley, is the beautiful little city of Tuscumbia. The soil is more fertile there than around Huntsville, and better adapted to cotton. The *North Alabamian*, published there, has the following on the same subject:

"The South must have population; millions of the industrious working classes of the country have been instantaneously taken from their pursuits, yes, thrown into an impracticable confusion, which years will be necessary to overcome. The South has been incalculably impoverished, and we must secure the introduction of the wealth of labor; the strength, prosperity and greatness of a nation are included in that mighty work. Let the people everywhere rise up to the dignity of manhood, and work, work. Let the land-owners of the Tennessee Valley offer the most liberal inducements to settlers. Let them offer for sale or rent in parcels, their large and fertile bodies of land. Search creation, and the explorer could not find a fairer spot than North Alabama. Every attribute which marks the beneficence of nature is found here. Climate, healthfulness, fertility of soil, adaptation to every kind of culture, cotton, corn, grains. The vine find here their congenial region. In a word, everything which makes a country desirable for homes, or a source of industrial affluence, are found in the valleys and mountains of North Alabama, and emigrants, and others, who are desirous to purchase lands, should visit and inspect their merit."

This is an exhibition of the true spirit. Assuredly, such an accession of civilized people is needed in the South. The Southern people are impoverished, as the Tuscumbia editor well remarks. How they expect to recover from the squalor and lethargy bequeathed them by reason of their treason, except by opening the way for the cool business tact and indomitable industry of the Northmen, is unexplained. Necessity knows no law—or prejudice, or pride. Therefore, within a few months the South will have thrown open her broad expanse invitingly to the trading world.

En route hither, Gen. FISK and party made several intermediate inspections. At Athens we found the colored people getting along "only tolerably well," as one of them remarked. Many of them were hired out at various monthly wages, ranging from $8 to $12. Very few are lounging around. I doubt if the classic Athens over which Lord BYRON shed a poetic halo, in the most sanguinary of her battles, ever went to ashes so completely as did this formerly beautiful village. About two years ago a cavalry regiment from Illinois charged into Athens, driving the rebels helter skelter, capturing the town, and held it, beneath the flag of the Union. From the windows of the houses our boys were shot dead, long after its capture. It was therefore burned. But they cannot blame Gen. SHERMAN for that conflagration. They incurred the penalty meted out to them by the rules of civilized warfare the world over.

Pulaski, a ragged, melancholy-looking Southern town, of a thousand population, was our stop-over place. Walking a mile from the station shanty—I cannot call it a depot—we reached the public square, in the centre of which stood a plain, quadrangular brick edifice, having some pretensions to architectural beauty, in which pro-slavery Judges and juries dispensed the justice indigenous hereabouts in "auld lang syne." Dilapidated and antediluvian brick and frame dwellings and shops straggled around this square; and on one side stood "the" hotel—the only one in town. We learned, upon inquiry, that we could be furnished one vacant bed for our whole party! Then we were directed to a "private boarding-house," whither we wended our way to find two vacant beds. The landlady informed us that she had some feather beds which she would pile on the floor for us—the mercury only stood at 96 degrees in the shade! I do not know how the others fared, but looking out for "No. 1" got me into the "big room," where the four walls inclosed at least four hundred square feet, uncarpeted, unswept, unwashed. The "per diem" of such establishments is just what it is at the St. Nicholas of New-York, or Continental of Philadelphia. I suggested to the sprig of a landlord the fact that his price equaled New-York, and he replied that it was necessary, because vegetables were so high. The joke was that not a single vegetable appeared on the table during our stay.

Near Pulaski resides one THOMAS J. BROWN, son-in-law of Gen. PILLOW. BROWN was the rebel conscription agent for Giles and other counties, and he forced large numbers of Union men into the rebel army. They swear vengeance against him, and threaten to kill him, should he return. I understand that he has been pardoned by the President, and every loyal indication points him out as a most unworthy object of Executive clemency. His landed estate, abandoned upon the rebellious outbreak that the owner might join in the bloody furore against the Union, was occupied by loyal colored people who had been driven from their abodes by traitors. The pardon, however, restores to him his plantation. There are fifteen hundred acres in it, and the darkeys have over two hundred under splendid cultivation. In this camp there are about forty aged and indigent females, one over a hundred years old. There are, also, about one hundred orphan children, mostly surviving deceased colored soldiers.

I see that the New-York *News* does up a small job of misrepresentation concerning Gen. FISK. The *News* says:

"The officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and those generally in authority under the military arm of the government, have been construing the pardons of the President to suit their own construction of the policy for the restoration of the States. In Tennessee particularly has this been the case, and complaints have been so long and loud that President JOHNSON at last has put his foot down respecting the treatment of his pardons by the officers in that State. After numerous complaints of the utter want of respect for the pardons granted, a lady stated to the President that, though her husband had received an unconditional pardon, no respect was paid to it; the family were without house or lands, their property being held by the military. President JOHNSON was naturally incensed at this, and directed his secretary to write that in every case where he grants a pardon it carries with it a complete restitution of rights and property, unless in the document granting it some special reservation is made. The secretary, in advising the Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee of the President's intentions, did not at first express himself emphatically, and the President directed him to write more strongly and explicitly, so that the restored rights of families might not be denied to them by persons dressed in a little brief authority. Pardons granted according to the President's construction of his own meaning are of great importance, and we are gratified to know that we have high authority for this report."

Now I have the most positive assurance from the General himself that this is a false alarm. He has, in every instance, respected the policy of Mr. JOHNSON, however much he may deprecate it. But *one* pardon had reached his bureau headquarters before we started on the tour of inspection, and that I saw myself. It was regarded as a curiosity. The property of this pardoned rebel BROWN was restored to him without controversy. So it has been in all instances. This story of the *News* is equal to that of a correspondent of the New-York *World*, who, writing from this city, says the receipts of the Freedman's Bureau for rent are $100,000 per month, while not $50,000 have ever been realised from such channel.

Gen. FISK says that the Freedmen's Courts are crowded with applicants seeking justice. Scant and hard-earned wages are withheld from the colored man, and the crack of the whip and the jingle of the shackles in many localities are as common as in the days of "Uncle Tom" and "Topsy." But the right is steadily progressing. Tennessee and Alabama will, without doubt, provide for the negro's right to justice before the law at the approaching session of the Legislature.

The breaking up of freedmen's camps and the distribution of the people through the country has received his especial attention. July 1, 1865, there were in freedmen's camps in Tennessee 7,151 persons—now, 979, chiefly infirm and aged, and orphans of deceased colored soldiers. In July, the refugees of Nashville, Memphis, &c., numbered about 6,000—now but 11. East Tennessee has an abundant harvest, but Middle Tennessee and North Carolina have not, on account of the drouth. Is it not proper that State and county authorities be required to provide for their own poor? Should not the government be relieved of unnecessary expenses, and the people made self-supporting?

The following letter explains itself:

NASHVILLE, Sept. 3, 1865.

Major-Gen. Howard:

I am reducing Camp Nelson, (Ky.,) though not so rapidly as I could wish. It is a difficult matter to conduct a bureau for *Freed*-men in a *Slave* State, yet there is no reason for discouragement. The right will prevail. During the last six days I have been able to reduce the number in that camp 224, and in August 462. On the 1st inst. there were in the camp: Women, 1,208; children, 1,269. Total, 2,477. I shall make every reasonable effort to close out the camp before cold weather.

(Signed.) CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General, &c.

The great problem of the nineteenth century and of civilization is the "nigger question." It produced a rebellion which for gigantic proportions and sanguinary ferocity outstrips all the consternation of the age we live in. Upon its settlement turns the tide of progress. Notwithstanding the cessation of armed hostility to the authority of the United States, the "nigger question" is in a chaotic condition. Everybody talks of it. Everybody thinks of it; and none more that the conclave of semi-traitors who style themselves "democrats." In nineteen of the wealthiest counties of Alabama, the population is: Colored, 297,482; white, 163,330; excess of colored, 134,152.

These counties are inhabited by the *creme de la creme* of Alabama aristocracy—families of education and Southern refinement. Five years ago, a few thousands of the white people of those nineteen counties owned these 297,482 negroes, and all their labor turned to gold in the coffers of the rich. Now, this source of affluence is withdrawn, and the "persons" who were simple automatons under the slave system, are metamorphosed into men, with those inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness possessed by *other* men. Aye, they are *citizens* of the United States—so described by the greatest judicial tribunal of the nation. Then is it astonishing that, amidst such an upheaval of conventionalities, there should be an unsettled condition of affairs, and that the "nigger question" should assume ponderous proportions? There is, as Mr. SEWARD said many years ago, an irrepressible conflict raging between those who would elevate all mankind, and, per consequence, the negro, and those who, in a state of frenzied somnambulism and suicidal stupidity, would degrade and demoralize one-half of the community around them.

But noble men and women everywhere labor for justice. "Truth is mighty, and must prevail." The common school is a lever which is all-powerful to open to the hearts and minds of the masses the great lessons which an aristocracy arrogates to itself as an exclusive possession. Light is bursting in upon the dark hearts of a down-trodden race. The light of liberty has gleamed into their sombre faces—now it is penetrating deeper. There are ten "little niggers" attending school, in the numerous towns we visited, to one "pale face." Excellent schools flourish in the towns of Athens, Pulaski, Columbia (the home of the rebel Gen. PILLOW) and Franklin. And it is not only an established fact that these people can learn from books, but they can imitate their white brethern in the accumulation of the almighty dollar. In Memphis there are:

Three negroes each worth over	$5,000
Four negroes each worth over	1,000
Eighteen negroes each worth about	1,000
Three hundred negroes each worth about	500

One in Huntsville bought himself for $1,200 a dozen years ago, and is now worth $100,000, invested in real estate in Canada and the United States, and a portion in a livery stable in Huntsville. A fair chance and a free fight, as Mr. LINCOLN said, is all they require.

J. Q. T.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

Feeling of the People—Condition of the Country.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 4.

Since the date of my last I have made a flying trip to Galveston and Houston, Texas, and as there may be something of interest to the public, I will give you the result of my observations. And first, one cannot but be struck with the utter absence of anything like true loyalty among the people. With the exception of the rigorous military rule of Gen. MAGRUDER, the people of Texas (except those who were truly Union) have felt the effects of the war but slightly. In fact, I think the majority of them have been benefited by it. There has been a good demand for all their products at good prices. Confederate money has been but little used by them; gold and silver have been their chief circulation. The constitution of the State prohibited banks of issue, and they were early cut off from the eastern portion of the Confederacy and thus have been allowed to regulate their financial affairs to suit themselves, and thus the individual losses by the final collapse have been comparatively light. The railroads, however, are heavy losers. These the government seized, compelling them to take their worthless paper in payment for their services, and this they now hold to the tune of millions apiece.

One class of men seem to think themselves martyrs and are continually telling you they are whipped, subjugated, &c., and wonder what the Yankee Government will do with them now. Another class tell you that they accept the situation, but when they get the State Government back into their hands again, things will be straightened out d—d quick; that we will soon see then how long Yankee troops will be stationed among them, and so on, until one's time and patience are exhausted. Coming from Houston to Galveston in the cars the other day, I heard a lady remark to a gentleman near her: "I wonder how much longer our punishment is to last, and when the government will open the post-offices and mail-routes again." Finally, the gentleman admitted that he had not received a letter through the mails since the breaking out of the war. Notwithstanding the number of troops now in the State, there are plenty of jayhawkers about, and traveling except upon the most public roads is hardly safe. From what I hear, I should judge that Gov. HAMILTON appreciated the real condition of affairs, and will be in no haste to have the civil authorities reinstated. Business at Galveston and Houston seems quite lively. Stocks of goods are coming on from the North, and some cotton is coming in from the country. Specie seems plenty; in fact I saw more of it in Houston than I have seen outside our large business centres for years. Your correspondent could hardly repress his astonishment at seeing travelers paying for their tickets and refreshments in specie, and was disposed to look upon his dirty postage currency with contempt. The crops of TEXAS seem to be good with the exception of cotton, which, I am inclined to think, will fall much below the general expectation in the North. The dry weather injured it in the northern part of the State, and the army-worm has made its appearance in the southern part. In addition, we have the present disorganized state of labor in the State, which bids fair to entail heavy loss upon the planter for want of labor sufficient to save his cotton. The negro seems willing to work for fair wages, but he has no faith in the white man, or the credit system, or both. He wants his wages every Saturday night, and but few planters are able to pay in that way. There is but little old cotton left in the State, and those who are looking for any large supply from that source will find themselves disappointed. When political matters are fully settled throughout the State, I think TEXAS will present one of the most inviting fields for the employment of northern enterprise and capital to be found in the whole South. The various resources of the State are almost unlimited and comparatively undeveloped. The raising of stock cattle, horses and mules is very profitable, while the production of wool is capable of almost unlimited extension. I have not the time now to enter into this subject as fully as I would like; but at some future time may find the leisure, so meanwhile content myself with calling attention to it in a general way. In some parts of the State Northern men are looked upon with a jealous eye, and were the troops to be withdrawn now, the lives of Union men would not be safe. But a little time will probably change all that. Yours truly,

TRAVELLER.

—The Geelong (Victoria) *Advertiser* has been informed that, "among other mediums employed by a squatter, at the land selection at Belfast, there were two members of the Legislative Assembly, one policeman and four young ladies, one of whom was the daughter of a clergyman. The pay of the ladies averaged £1 to £5 per day." It may be well to explain that these "mediums" were employed in no unearthly business. "Mediums," in Australian phrase just now, are persons engaged by a squatter when part of his "run" is among the lands offered by the government at a land lottery, the duty of "mediums" being to take out lot tickets, as if they were settlers proposing to cultivate land, attend the drawing, and, if their tickets are drawn before the land of their principal is gone, select it, and hand it over to himself on payment of their fee for attendance.

The National Game.

EXCELSIOR VS. UNION.

The following is the score of the match played on the Capitoline grounds at Bedford on the 15th, the result being a second victory for the Excelsiors:

UNION.	Outs.	Runs.	EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.
Abrams, r. f.	3	5	Cline, 1st b.	5	2
Smith, 1st b.	4	4	McCullough, c. f.	4	3
Durell, l. f.	2	5	Jewell, r. f.	3	5
Hannegan, s.	3	4	Patchen, l. f.	2	5
Nicholson, 3d b.	3	2	Mitchell, c.	1	5
Birdsall, c.	3	3	Flanly, 2d b.	2	5
Ketcham, c. f.	1	5	Fletcher, 3d b.	3	4
Pabor, p.	5	2	Hynard, s. s.	4	3
Austin, 2d b.	3	4	Brainard, p.	5	3
Total.	27	34	Total.	27	35

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Union	0	3	4	1	8	6	7	3	2	34
Excelsior	6	1	4	11	9	1	3	0	—	35

Umpire—Mr. DICK, of the Enterprise Club.
Scorers—Messrs. HOLT and ALBRO.
Time of game—3 hours and 20 minutes.
Fly Catches—Union, 7; Excelsior, 10.

GOTHAM VS. ATLANTIC.

These clubs play their return game together at Bedford, on the Capitoline grounds, to-day, at half-past 2, and it promises to be a good game.

Cricket.

BOSTON VS. ST. GEORGE.

The Bostonians closed their week's play on Saturday with a victory, the only one they obtained in the four games played; the result of the second eleven match being the success of the Boston eleven by a score of 136 to 125. The closing part of the match was quite interesting, the Bostonians barely having time to lead the score of their adversaries. Only one inning on each side was played.

ST. GEORGE VS. YOUNG AMERICA.

The grand match between the above clubs is the next important event, and it takes place at Hoboken on Thursday.

Fires.

TENEMENT HOUSE AND STABLE IN CHERRY-STREET.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, fire was discovered in the stable in the rear of the tenement dwellings numbered 475, 477 and 479 Cherry-street, and before the firemen could reach the spot, the stable and the southern end of No. 475 Cherry-street were enveloped in flames. Both of these buildings and the roof covering Nos. 477 and 479 Cherry-street were consumed. No. 475 was owned by Mr. HENRY KETTELTASH, of No. 485 Broome-street, and fully insured. The stable was occupied by Messrs. GORHAM BAKER and THOMAS TURNER. The former had three horses therein, which were saved, and the latter had a horse valued at $300, which perished. No. 475 was occupied by Messrs. JAMES BALMER and THOMAS LYNEX on the first floor, ROBERT PALMER, Mrs. SUSAN CALLAHAN and Mrs. COYLE on the second floor, Mrs. MARY MCLAUGHLIN in the attic, and a family, whose name the reporter did not learn, in the basement. These lost nearly all of their furniture, which is estimated to have been worth $1,000, and was uninsured. The building and stable were worth about $4,000. No. 477, which is owned by Mr. GORHAM BAKER, may be repaired for $500. The occupants, Messrs. GORHAM BAKER and NELSON BAKER, Mrs. SWEENEY, Mrs. SCHUMAN, and a family in the basement, suffered some loss from damage by water. Mr. JOHN BURKE, Mrs. NEWSON, and a family in the basement of No. 479, lost something from damage by water.

LIME-KILN IN EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET.

At about 6 o'clock last evening, Mr. CHARLES H. REYNOLDS' lime-kiln, at No. 258 East Fifteenth-street, was damaged to the extent of about $200.

Williamsburgh.

DROWNED WHILE FISHING.—Yesterday afternoon, while several boys were fishing in Newtown Creek, near Penny Bridge, one of them, about 14 years of age, fell into the creek and was drowned, his companions being unable to rescue him. The body, however, was recovered last evening. The name of the boy could not be ascertained last night.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH PUBLIC LIBRARY.—This favorite institution is fast gaining new friends, and its managers are untiring in their efforts to attract young men to its spacious and elegant rooms in South Eighth-street. A debating society, in connection with the library, has been inaugurated, and its first meeting will take place on the evening of the 25th inst. This is the first public library ever established in the district, and by the munificence of a few gentlemen it has become the pride of the literary community.

Hotel Personals.

Maj.-Gen. Schofield, Brig.-Gen. Schofield, and Gen. B. S. Roberts, of the U. S. Army; and Gen. N. P. Barton, from Chicago, are stopping at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, having arrived there yesterday.

Count Faverney, of the French Legation; R. Eaton, Montreal; H. G. Sturgis, Boston, and S. R. Bartow, Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Surg. D. S. Skidder, U. S. Navy; Col. S. P. Spear, U. S. Army; H. S. Wright and J. L. Whitlock, of Pithole City are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

NEW-JERSEY.

LAYING A CORNER-STONE.—The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, took place yesterday afternoon, corner of Grand and Van Vorst streets, Jersey City, in the presence of a vast assembly. The crowd evidently could not be the people of one congregation, for it seemed they had congregated from the neighboring churches. The procession started from St. Peter's Church, and was led by a cross bearer, on either side of whom was an acolyte bearing tall candlesticks and candles. These were followed by a train of altar-boys dressed in red cassocks, white surplices, and decorated with crimson sashes. The clergy, dressed in the usual costume employed in their functions, followed, the Right Rev. Bishop of Newark, JAMES ROSEVELT BAYLEY, D. D., in the rear; a deacon and sub-deacon accompanied him, wearing flowered silk vestments, called delmantics. Two small boys—a mitre and crosier bearer—followed these ministers. Temperance and other societies, with bands of music and gay banners, formed lines occupying in close column several blocks around the new edifice. The societies formed in open line and allowed the clergy to pass through and ascend a flight of steps on the first floor of the new edifice. The prelate commenced the religious ceremony by the blessing of a large cross erected in the place intended for the altar. He returned to the west end or front of the edifice to bless the corner-stone, the clergy meantime chanting several psalms. Instead of the usual papers in sealed bottles, it was tiles, or delf tablets, which were placed within the cavity of the corner-stone. The memoranda were in Latin, and read to this effect: "This stone of the Church of St. Peter's was laid Sept. 17, 1865, by the Most Rev. J. B. BAYLEY—ANDREW JOHNSON being President of the United States; JOEL PARKER, Governor of New-Jersey, and ORESTES CLEVELAND being the Prefect of the city—in presence of a large assembly of the faithful. God be praised." On the second tablet was: "Dedicated (this building understood) to God, the Great Omnipotent—PIUS IX. being ‖Supreme Pontiff, and †JOHN Archbishop of New-York; J. B. BAYLEY, Bishop of Newark, and J. KELLY, A. D. 1865—A. M. D. G." On the third tablet was the names of the architect, P. C. KEELEY; mason, THOS. KELLY; carpenter, P. E. REED; trustees, * * and JOHN MCBRIDE. J. GARAGHTY, W. N. HENRATTI. The exercises closed by a discourse from the Rev. E. MCGLYNN, D. D. A collection was taken up, and apparently a liberal sum was contributed on the occasion toward the expenses of the building. The church is 142 feet in length, by 70 feet in width to the transept. In this latter part which is cruciform, and termed the transept, the width is ninety-four feet. It is being built of brick, trimmed with a light-colored freestone, from the Belleville quarries. It will be very lofty, having clere story and aisles. There is a high basement, for a chapel and free school. The tower and spire will be 120 feet high. The cost of the building, it is said, will not exceed $45,000. The edifice will be inclosed before winter, and will be completed some time during next season.

A REBEL CONSPIRATOR AND HOTEL BURNER IN JERSEY CITY.—Late on Saturday night, Lieut. WYMAN, of the Fourth Regulars, Hancock's Corps, with a squad of six privates, arrived in Jersey City, via New-York and Erie Railway, having in custody G. ST. LEGER GRENFAL, tried and found guilty as a rebel conspirator and hotel burner in Chicago, and sentenced to be hung, the sentence remitted to imprisonment for life on the Dry Tortugas, and now on his way there. The prisoner was detained at the station-house over night, and yesterday Lieut. WYMAN proceeded with him to New-York for the purpose of embarking on board the first vessel bound for New-Orleans, to convey the convict to his destination.

ARREST OF ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS.—About 11 o'clock on Saturday night two young men named WM. STILL and WM. SOMERS, were arrested by detectives E. L. MCWILLIAMS and NUGENT, of the Jersey City Police on suspicion of having picked the pockets of a gentleman residing in New-Brunswick on the night of the 11th inst.

Nature's rarest floral perfume has been caught and caged in glass. In a bottle of PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus" is concentrated all that fancy can conceive of refreshing and exhiliarating fragrance.—*Manchester Mirror.*

[Advertisement]

Of all the knotty questions
That human wisdom vex,
The toughest is, "What meaneth
S. T.—1860—X.?"

This secret would'st unravel?
PLANTATION BITTERS take,
And thou shalt be the wiser
For thy sick stomach's sake.

PLANTATION BITTERS—the original S. T.—1860—X.—the poser of medical "science"—the eighth wonder of the world—quickly and permanently cure Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Colic, Cramps, Dizziness, Sick Headache, and all unpleasant feelings arising from an incorrect condition of the stomach and gastric juices. They are PURE, PALATABLE AND SURE.

[Advertisement]

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

Without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 17.—*In steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool*—Mrs. M. Saunders, Miss Read, Mr. Trelison, Miss Open, Mr. T. C. Higgin, Mr. L. Burt, lady, four children and nurse, S. Cockshaw, Mr. Rousset, Mr. Callebant, I. A. Monks and lady, Mrs. Fry, Rev. W. Day, lady and child, T. J. Connolly, J. P. Dudley, C. L. Brace, Mr. Findlater, lady and 2 children; M. M. Ba